Watchman

Bellefonte Republican.

Established In 1869 | "Let Us See To it that A Government of the People, for the People and by the People, Shall Not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. | TERMS: $1.50 Per Year.

VOL. XXVIII | BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING. MARCH 25, 1897. | NO. 11

THE DEADLY WINDS

A Terrible Cyclone Devastates a Georgia Town.

AN ACADEMY DEMOLISHED

Eight Persons Were Killed, Fifteen More or Less Seriously Injured and Five Others Make Their Escape—Rain Came Down in Torrents.

Savannah, Ga., March 22.—A special to the Morning News from Arlington, Ga., says: A terrible cyclone struck here this morning about 8.30 o'clock. It passed through the south side of the town and totally wrecked the academy and partly demolished several other houses.

At the academy a number of children were assembled for school. The building was completely demolished and on the removal of the debris eight were found dead and fifteen injured. Five escaped with slight bruises and scratches.

The dead are: Claude Roberts, aged 14; Mollie Parramore, aged 17; Albert Butler, aged 6; Alice Putnam, aged 15; Willie McMurrie. aged 10; Kenneth Boynton, aged 7; Mary Wellons, aged 8; Maud Johnson, 10. All the dead are terribly mutilated, being crushed and bruised by the falling timbers and debris.

The injured are: Prof. W. A. Covington, principal of the school, will recover; Prof. Walker, assistant teacher, will probably die; Lou Parramore, aged 15, one leg broken and badly bruised, may recover; Bettie Parramore, aged 13, will recover; Alton Carter, aged 8, one leg broken, may recover; Ethel Carter, aged 10, slightly wounded; Amie Coley, badly mangled and internal injuries, will probably die; Willie Collins, aged 12, will recover, George Riley, Jr., aged 12, slightly injured; Dudley Killebrew, aged 18, both legs broken and face badly torn, may die; Edith Butler, aged 8, badly bruised, will recover; Simon Sanders, aged 19, one leg crushed, will recover; Ernest Wellons, aged 11, badly bruised; Clara Thigpen, aged 17, badly bruised.

The rain has been pouring down in torrents all day, but no one, either male or female, has failed to do each his or her duty in administering to the suffering. Every store and business house in the town has been closed for the day and every countenance has saddened by the tragical deaths of the children. Neighboring towns have wired sentiments of deepest sympathy.

Considerable damage was done in the vicinity of Damascus, ten miles south of here, but no lives were lost. As yet no other details have been learned from the surrounding country.

Cynthiana, Ind., March 22.—A cyclone visited this town at 3 o'clock this morning, doing great damage. The opera house was demolished. Fences and small buildings in the town and adjoining country were swept away. No lives have been reported lost.

Washington, Ind, March 22.—A small cyclone struck this county at 4 o'clock this morning. The north wall of the Swan Pond school house was blown down. Many trees were uprooted and windows were broken.

Wheatland, Ind., March 22.—At an early hour this morning a cyclone passed over this town, doing much damage. Many houses were unroofed and trees and fences destroyed. No one was seriously injured.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

To Punish Will Wood.

Cincinnati, March 21.—There is to be another chapter in the murder of Pearl Bryan. Since the execution of Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, the friends of these men have determined to prosecute William Woods, a cousin of Pearl Bryan, who was charged by Jackson with her seduction, and getting Jackson and Walling to help him out of the trouble. Among the effects of the dead men are letters from Wood, asking Jackson for medicines, and afterwards to arrange for abortion. These letters have been turned over to Postal Inspector Salmon, who will present them to the District Attorney at Indianapolis for use before the Federal Grand Jury for the purpose of indicting and trying Wood for such use of the mails. Wood was indicted over a year ago on the charge of abetting an abortion. Wood has not been at his home in Greencastle, Ind., for months, and his present whereabouts is unknown. It is proposed to get the secret service of the goverment after him. The Bryan family are also wanting Wood prosecuted, and have been pursuing him.

The ashes of Scott Jackson were taken from the Cincinnati crematory to-day, and his sister, Mrs. Post, took the ashes with her to Greencastle, Ind. As Pearl Bryan is buried in the Greencactle Cemetery, the people of that place had refused burial for Jackson's body, and his mother was unable to take them to their old home in Maine. The remains of Walling were placed in a vault last night at Hamilton, and may be brought back here for cremation, but it is thought that he will be buried in the family lot at Mount Carmel, Ind., where his father and other members of the family are buried.

Large crowds visited the Newport jail to-day, but there were no incidents other than those of curiosity seekers.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

In the Dr. Swallow Case.

Harrisburg, March 22.—When the first libel case against Dr. S. C. Swallow was given to the jury at 4.30 this afternoon the second case in which Captain J. C. Delaney, superintendent of public grounds and buildings, is the plaintiff, was called and counsel for Dr. Swallow moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the charges complained of were not against the persons named in the indictment. He argued that the alleged libelous article was an attack upon a system and not on individuals.

Mr. Graham replied that the amendment of the indictment was proper. At 6 o'clock, pending a decision on the motion to quash, adjourned until 9.30 to-morrow morning.

When the jury went out in the Swallow case at 4:30 this afternoon opinion was about equally divided as to the result. The jurors finished their consideration of the case about 9 o'clock and sealed their verdict. It is generally understood that they find the defendant not guilty, but order that he shall pay the costs.

Strolled Over the Battlefield.

Princeton, N. J., March 21.—Ex-President Cleveland's first sunday at Princeton was spent in quiet. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland attended morning services at the college chapel, Rev. Dr. Richards, of Plainfield, N. J., leading the service. During the afternoon they strolled about the picturesque neighborhood, where, during the revolutionary war, the famous battle of Princeton was fought, and did not return in time for church. The children were taken by their nurses for a short drive.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

CONFERENCE IS OVER

The Final Session Held at Clearfield Yesterday Morning.

IT WAS OF VERY BRIEF DURATION

Treasurer's Report Read as Was That of Dickinson Seminary. Resolutions of Thanks Were Adopted—The Appointments Announced.

Clearfield, Pa. March 23.—The last session of the Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church convened here at 7.30 this morning. The journal was read and approved and the various appointments and statistics were announced. The standing committees were nominated.

Complementary resolutions touching the presiding bishop, the kind people of Clearfield, the secretaries and many others who contributed to the comfort of the conference were adopted by a standing vote.

The statistical secretaries presented their report.

The conference treasurer's report was read by M. C. Piper showing a total of $76,000 paid for benevolent causes.

The report of Dickson seminary was read and Dr. Gray addressed the conference.

A collection was taken up for the sexton.

A resolution of thanks to the press for their full and fair reports was read.

The journal was then read. The bishop briefly addressed the conference.

The appointments were read and the conference adjourned.

The appointment in this district are as follows.

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

David S. Monroe, presiding elder.
Allegheny, Bruce Hughes.
Altoona: Chestnut Avenue, N. H. Schenck; Eighth Avenue, J. Ellis Bell; Epworth mission, C. A. Biddle; Fifth Avenue, W. McK. Reiley, First, M. L. Ganoe, North to be supplied; Simpson, G. M. Hoke; Fairview, W. P. Shriner.
Ansonville, Job Truax.
Bellefonte, W. A. Stephens.
Birmingham, D. F. Kapp.
Center, J. W. Chambers.
Clearfield, Amos S. Baldwin.
Coalport, G. Tarring Gray,
Curwensville, J. A. Wood Jr.
Duncansville, S. M. Frost.
Glen Hope, J. W. Forrest.
Half Moon, R. W. Runyan.
Hastings, George F. Boggs.
Hollidaysburg, E. E. A. Deavor.
Houtzdale, B. B. Hamlin.
Howard, A. P. Wharton.
Karthaus, E. White.
Lumber City, W. W. Cadle.
Mahaffey, Hugh Strain.
Martinsburg, J. K. Lloyd.
McKee's Gap, J. R. Sykes.
Milesburg, George E. King.
Morrisdale, Samuel Blair.
New Washington, W. J. Sheaffer.
Osceola, W. Picken.
Patton, C. W. Wasson.
Penn's Valley, T. S. Faus.
Philipsburg, T. L. Tomkinson.
Pleasant Gap, Geo. W. McIlnay.
Port Matilda, H, N. Minnigh.
Ramey, H. A. Staub.
Roaring Spring, E. H. Witman.
Shawmut, L. L. Logan.
Snow Shoe, C. W, Rishell.
State College, Asbury Guyer.
Tyrone: First, Horace Lincoln Jacobs; Columbia Avenue, Vaughn T. Rue.
Utahville, J. T. Creek.
Wallaceton, F. W. Leidy.
Warriorsmark, R. W. Illingworth.
West Clearfield, L. M. Brady.
Williamsburg, George A. Singer.
Woodland, James S. Beyer.

The following former Bellefonte pastors are located as follows: Geo. D. Pennypacker, Danville, Wm. A. Houck, Mt. Carmel, J. W. Rue, 5th street Harrisburg, Morris E. Swartz, Hopewell, M. K. Foster, Lock Haven.

Presented to McKinley.

Washington, March 22.—His eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, came over from Baltimore this morning and called on Postmaster General Gary. At 11;30 his eminence and the postmaster general drove to the white house and the cardinal was presented to the president.

Married.

Charles Shilling and Miss Laura McCann, of Mackeyville, were married Thursday evening at the parsonage of the Christian church by Rev. C. S. Long.—Lock Haven Dem.

BELLEFONTE ALIVE

To the Good of the People and Glad to Be So.

When you know a good thing tell it, it will not lessen its goodness, but will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it—more misery just like it waiting to find out how. There are lots of lame backs in Bellefonte. It's a bust place and backs are used. There's urinary troubles to a large extent. Ever notice how many people over forty complain? Seven out of ten, say colds effect their kidneys. The kidneys are the cause; not the colds. Keep them in shape and life is life. You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances; no effect except on the kidneys, but that effect is quick and permanent. Doan's Kidney Pills do perfect work. Bellefonte is full of their praises,

Mr. Geo. Gross, of Water street states. "I have had kidney and bladder troubles for ten years; about that time I hurt the lower part of my back, and while I am not certain that was the real cause of my complaint, I do know it has been growing worse and worse year after year. Talk about suffering; if you want backache and stitches and sharp shooting pains that I believe would cause death if protracted, just get a good dose of kidney complaint; and if that was not enough for any ordinary man to put up with, frequent urination with a burning or scalding sensation accompanying it, was added to torment the existence out of me. It seemed as if I never would get rid of it, and I don't believe I ever would if I had not got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Green's drug store. The old Quaker remedy cured me, at least I have had no return of my old complaint, and I hope I never will. I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and take great pleasure in doing so, for I know if other men try them, afflicted like I was, they will obtain the same results."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

$10,000 for a Cup of Water.

Long Branch, N. J., March 18.—William Russell Maps, president of the Long Branch Banking company and one of the best-known and richest men in Monmouth connty, died at his residence, in Broadway, this morning, from stricture of the Oesophagus.

In his dying moments Mr. Maps offered his physician $10,000 for such relief as would enable him to drink a cup of water.

Mr. Maps was 87 years of age and estimated to be worth over $300,000.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

One Thousand Students Jailed.

London, March 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that over 1,000 students of the university and other institutions have been arrested at the very doors of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan. They were endeavoring to attend prayers said for the soul of a girl student named Vitroff, who, it is alleged, set fire to her blanket and burned herself to death in her prison cell to escape the insults and violence of a prison official.

—Venus, that brilliant evening star which has been attracting great attention, was most brilliant last evening. It will gradually pass to the east and in April will become a morning star.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Contract for a Big Gun.

The Scott Works of the Reading Iron Company has just received the contract to construct a Brown segmental wire wound gun. It will be 37 feet long, and is to have a range of 12 miles, with a 200 pound projectile. Work will be commenced shortly, and it will take a year to build the gun.

Pill-Sense

It stands to reason that Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills will crowd off the market of the nauseous old timers. A better medicine at less than half the price is all the argument needed to keep the demand what it has been—Phenomenal—40 doses ten cents. They cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, and allay all stomach irritations. At all druggists.

PEARL BRYAN AVENGED

Jackson and Walling Hanged on Saturday for Killing Her.

BOTH SILENT ON THE SCAFFOLD

Jackson Telegraphed to Gov. Bradley Declaring His Companion Innocent, But Later Said That He Was Not Entirely So.

Newport, Ky., March 21.—Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, the two dental students convicted of the murder of Pearl Bryan and the decapitation of her body, were hanged here yesterday. The events of their last day on earth were as dramatic as those that have dominated their case from the finding of the body over a year ago.

Walling went to bed at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and in five minutes was sleeping soundly. Jackson stayed up until half past 3 o'clock, talking and joking with the death watch. Both rose shortly before 6 o'clock and had a hearty breakfast. There was a large crowd about the jail, but the presence of the troops prevented any possible outbreak. Walling looked at the people from his cell window several times while dressing, and neither exhibited any signs of nervousness. At 7.35 o'clock the condemned men were ordered to prepare themselves for the last. Rev. Mr. Lee prayed with them and they sang three hymns—"The Sweet By and By," Walling's favorite;

"God Be with You Till We Meet Again" and "Half Was Never Told," the latter strangely suggestive of the mystery that still remains about the murder.

Walling was handed a telegram from Miss May Roberts, his sweetheart, telling him to die game, and he remarked that he would. He then made a touching appeal that he be pemitted to see Mayor Rhinrock. The request was granted. When the mayor came in, he was asked to sign a dispatch to the governor, to give him a reprieve of thirty days. Walling said:

"Jackson can save my life, if he will, but he won't. I have tried in every way to get him to do it, but he will not. He ought to save me."

Sheriff Plummer came in at this juncture and asked the prisoners if they had anything further to say. Jackson replied that he wanted to clear Walling of any connection with the crime. He then sat down and wrote the following message to Governor Bradley:

"Walling is not guilty of this crime. I am. "SCOTT JACKSON."

In answer to this Governor Bradley wired the sheriff as follows:

"Proceed with the execution, and if Jackson makes a statement on the gallows to that effect you may suspend Walling's execution until further directions from me."

The march to the scaffold was begun at 11.31. Walling's last words as he left the jail were, as he pointed to Jackson:

"That man can save me if he will. I die an innocent man. I was not there when she was killed."

Jackson did not respond immediately, but at the scaffold said: "I cannot say that Walling is entirely innocent."

Five thousand people saw the execution. The lever was arranged so that with one pull both of the condemned men dropped together from the double trap. The scaffold was painted white. It stood in the jail yard, and in the bright sunlight presented a ghastly appearance. The camera men were on hand, and the kinetoscope people attempted to take the execution.

The prisoners stood on the scaffold with bowed heads. Walling's eyes were closed, Jackson's open. When Pastor Lee had finished a prayer Jackson bade him farewell. Walling also said farewell. Walling whispered, "Go, go, go."

When the sheriff sprung the traps both men struggled considerably. Walling showed the greatest signs of suffering. The crowd pressed to the scaffold, and the police were kept busy keeping the spectators at a sufficient distance to prevent their interfering with the executioners. Doctors stood with their hands over the struggling men's hearts until the last pulsation had died away. Dr. Tarvin states that both men lived about twelve minutes and that both died of strangulation.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The Ex-Presidents.

Mr. Cleveland is not only an ex-President who has served two terms, but the only man in the history of the country who has served a second term in the Presidency after having once left it. He and Benjiman Harrison, of Indiana, make up the exclusive ex-President Club, which, as long as both live, will be larger than at any time for the last eight years. Since the death of ex-President Hayes in January, 1893, there has been but one ex-President in private life—Cleveland for a part of the time, and Harrison for the rest.

On the inauguration of Lincoln, thirty-six years ago, there were five ex-Presidents living: Van Buren, who died on July 24, 1862; Tyler, who died on Jan. 17 of the same year, while a member of the Confederate Congress; Buchanan, who died June 1, 1868; Pierce, who died Oct. 8, 1869; and Fillmore, who lived till March 9, 1874. This was a remarkable combination. Fillmore, by the way, bore the title of ex-President more than twenty-one years. In this respect he was excelled by no others except John Adams and Van Buren; Adams was an ex-President for twenty-five years and four months, and Van Buren for twenty-one years, four months, and twenty days. John Quincy Adams, did pretty well with his nineteen years. But the later Presidents have suffered a nerveous strain which the older ones knew not. As the Union grew, the responsibilities of goverment became greater, the demands of the patronage-seeker more intense, and the work of the scandal-monger more unsparing. Even Grant, with his rugged and blunt nature, less affected by these things than some others, survived his official cares only eight years. Hayes, who preserved an unruffled temper through the most tempestuous experiences as President, and retired wholly from the busy world afterward, made out only twelve years. Andrew Johnson lived only six years after leaving office, and Arthur less than two. —New York Post.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Contest for a Millionaire's Estate.

Newport, R. I., March 22.—The contest over the estate of the late insane millionaire, William H. King, of Newport, was begun to-day. It promises to be a long one, and will be bitterly fought by both sides. The hearing to-day was on the petition of Mrs. Ross who claims to be next of kin to the dead millionaire, for the appointment of ex-Gov. John W. Davis, of Pawtucket, as administrator.

THE MISSOURI SUPREME COURT has rendered a decision that the State law against opium smoking is unconstitutional. So long as men are permitted to smoke at all there is no power to say what they shall or shall not smoke any more than what they shall eat, drink or wear. Opium smoking is unquestionably injurious, but there are thousands of men who believe the smoking of tobacco is also injurious, so there is not much to be said.

WHEN WE READ THE STATEMENT of State Treasurer Haywood that the State of Pennsylvania during the past fifty-six years has raised $410,974,961,73 of revenue, we only begin to comprehend what a great Commonwealth Pennsylvania really is. In our resources, as well as in our area, we are ahead of some of the Kingdoms of Europe and could gobble them up as easily as the average man does a good breakfast.

No need to scratch your life away. Doan's Ointment brings instant relief in all cases of Itching Piles, Pin worms, Eczema, Ringworms, Hives, or other itchiness of the skin. Get it from your dealer.

Our Story Teller.

THE LOST EMERALD.

Madame always wore it upon the third finger of her right hand—a large emerald set round with pearls. Elise used to say it had a snaky look, and she hated it. The stone had once belonged to some member of a royal house and was well known to connoisseurs. It had peculiar depth of color and brilliancy and was of great value. But it was almost too large to be an ornament to the small, shrunken hand where it held its constant place.

French, Irish and American combined in madame's ancestry. Elise de Vann was a poor relative, entirely dependent upon madame's bounty. None knew the connection between them. Elise herself was ignorant of the whole story—how madame in her early widowhood had become enamored of a young cousin much her junior; how the young man, pretending an amount of admiration he did not feel, had finally jilted her for a younger and prettier rival; how in his dying hours, his wife having preceded him, he, confident in a feeling still existing for him and himself almost penniless, left his young daughter to her care and provision. Elise only knew that madame was her father's cousin and accepted, as in a measure her right, the new home provided for her. She was very small, fair, with golden hair, blue eyes and a rose leaf complexion and a tiny little mouth which expressed clearly her varying humors. Madame alternately petted and snubbed her, treated her with tenderness succeeded by coldness. Elise had no clew to the secret motive of these changes.

When madame thought of her as the child of the man she had loved, she was filled with kindness for the charming girl, but when she regarded her as the daughter of a hated rival she grew harsh again As the mood took her, Elise bore this with patience or resented it. She was not herself of the meek of the earth, and madame really liked her none the less for her independence of spirit. Surrounded for years chiefly with servants who dared not dispute her bidding, it was not altogether a disagreeable sensation to find herself occasionally withstood by this dainty and spirited little creature.

And Elise was not ignorant of her own value. She knew that madame, wealthy and childless, found pleasure in her companionship. She knew that she read agreeably and sang and played, when in the vein, with grace and charm, and there few things her tiny fingers and skillful needle could not accomplish. So, although she tried honestly to make some return for her luxurious home, she was conscious, so to speak, of her money value. It was impossible, too, that so pretty a girl should pass unnoticed, and she was well accustomed to admiring glances and well convinced in her own mind that she had made a more serious impression on the young lawyer who attended to madame's affairs.

But, though she herself was by no means so indifferent to him as she appeared, it pleased her whim to treat him with a distance, almost haughtiness, of manner that was not inspiring and kept the young man where she intended him to remain for the present—in an almost abject state of hopelessness.

Madame herself had different plans. She had no wish to give up Elise for an indefinite period, but she had mentally elected a suitable party for her in the person of her nephew, the only son of her brother. The young man, not himself wealthy, kept on terms of friendship with his only near relative and felt sure of being her heir. The introduction, therefore, of a new element, a possible disputant of his claims, in the shape of an attractive girl. was by no means agreeable to him. Armand St. Faure liked his liberty and had no desire to enter the bonds of married state. But a man might do worse than marry so pretty a girl, he said to himself, shrugged his shoulders and accepted his aunt's programme.

Not so Elise. With the appearance of this new actor upon the boards her fancies and feelings took more definite shape, and she would none of him. His fine figure, dark complexion and heavy brows, which settled only too easily into a scowl, had no attractions for her, and she resented his half familiar manner. Madame, taking for granted her will would be law in this matter, had not consulted her, but Elise more than suspected the programme laid out for her, and, be the consequences what they might, resolved never to accept it.

Armand came and went at the chatean which madame, who was a good deal of a rover, had temporarily hired, and presently he began to take on airs of possession, almost of proprietorship, in Elise herself, which that little lady highly resented.

"Elise, you are barely civil to Armand," madame said sharply one day.

"Let him, then, withdraw himself—a word to the wise is sufficient,' the girl answered.

"But I will not have it. You shall be polite to my nephew in my house," the elder woman replied, stamping her foot angrily.

Elise was silent, but her little mouth set in rebellious curves which boded no good to the cause of the dispute.

Armand St. Faure, however, had too much confidence in himself to give full credit to these rebuffs. "Let me convince her that her future in madame's favor depends upon her yielding and it will be all right. After that"—with a gleam in his eye that was not attractive

—"we can tame the little tigress at our leisure."

But there was no hesitancy in Elise's response when at last he brought the matter before her.

"No, no," she said positively. "I will never marry you, not if I have to choose between that and beggary. You are a bad man. I see it in your face, and you do not love me any more than I love you

"Mademoiselle pays but scant compliment to her own attractions," he rejoined in a cold, sarcastic tone, and vowed to himself that she should rue her insolence.

Then gradually a change came over Elise. She grew uneasy in his presence and turned away from the fixed look of the black eyes which steadily regarded her. Now and then she would rise and go toward the door as if to leave the room and then turn and seat herself again, and when she did so a gleam of triumph broke over Armand's face, a look not good to see.

Two pairs of eyes watched her with anxious solicitude. The undeclared lover, Francois du Pre, was filled with despair when what he rightly judged to be a powerful rival first appeared. But a short time convinced him that, however small might be his own chances, madame's nephew was still less in favor, and once more he took courage.

Other anxious and loving looks followed Elise in her daily path. Nannette, the little maid who waited on madame and fulfilled many a task neglected by the other servants, was Elise's secret adorer. The child had come from an orphan asylum, whose good sisters testified to her virtues. But lacking beauty and grace, save for a pair of honest eyes, she had not found favor with madame, and being shy and holding aloof from the other servants, had neither won their liking.

Elise alone pitied the little girl whose lot bore some resemblance to her own, and had treated her with much kindness, to which Nannette returned a passionate and adoring love.

"When I marry you shall come and be my little maid, Nannette," jested Elise, and on this the child built all her hopes for a happier future.

"Ah, if the beautiful mademoiselle would but marry the good M. du Pre and go far away, all would be well!" she said to herself. Hence it is easy to see who had obtained favor in her eyes, for Francois, too had now and again given her a kind word and look and had even added trifling remembrances which had pleased her, albeit his motive may not have been altogether single

One morning madame awoke and rang her bell with violence. A strange thing had happened. From the finger where she usually wore it day and night the emerald ring had disappeared. She woke with a disagreeable feeling and a headache, and she woke also in the worst of humors. Her emerald ring was one of her most cherished possessions, and to find it had thus unaccountably disappeared angered her sorely.

Elise and Nannette flew at her call, and both searched unsuccessfully for the missing ring. So cross was madame that she slapped Nannette on the cheek, which she had never done before, when she stumbled against her, and Elise said sharply, "Madame, you forget yourself."

All the servants were called up and questioned, while Nannette vociferated with tears again and again that she knew nothing about it.

CATARRH

A LOCAL DISEASE
A CLIMATIC AFFECTION
Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.
Get a well-known pharmacentical remedy,

Elys Cream Balm

It is quickly absorbed
Gives relief at once.
Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.
Allays inflamation.
Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Seuses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine, no Mercury, no injurious drugs. Full size 50c. Trial size 10c at druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

COLD IN HEAD

And she repeated it, clinging to Elise and looking up into her face with brimming eyes.

"Of course not, child," said Elise soothingly. "No one knows anything about it."

"But I will find out. Somebody shall know!" cried madame, and both the lawyer and the detective were summoned.

No clew was found, however, to the mystery save that a bottle of chloroform was discovered on madame's mantleshelf taken from a little medicine chest of which Elise held the key and of which she could give no account. Madame had intrusted the charge of the key to Elise, lest in a moment of nervousness or forgetfulness she might chance to take a wrong dose.

"You are all a pack of idiots!" cried madame wrathfully. "Wait till my nephew returns. He will be able to find out something."

For Armand had been absent for a few days and wrote that his return was yet delayed.

"My faith, my good aunt" he said, after hearing her tale, when he at last arrived and inspecting curiously the bottle of chloroform, "it looks as if some one wanted to get rid of you. Have you made your will in favor of our fair cousin? But, no; perhaps it is only that young ladies like jewelry."

"Elise!" exclaimed madame in horror. "It is impossible."

"Oh, of course!" responded her nephew, shrugging his shoulders.

"Nannette, perhaps," murmured madame. But the loss of her beloved ring bad sorely preyed upon her temper, and with awakened suspicion in her mind Elise and the little maid had a sorry time of it.

Then Francois suddenly took courage, and coming to madame declared his passion and begged her permission to address her lovely charge.

"A thief, perhaps," said madame sourly. "But, no," she added, ashamed of having let slip the word.

"Who dares say that—of one so good and beautiful?" he asked fiercely. "I know it is that black hearted nephew of yours. It is he. You—you, madame, are too kind to believe such slanders."

"Perhaps it is Nannette," she murmured, frightened at his fierceness. "Find me my ring and you shall have my consent. Without that—begone!"

The young man departed somewhat discouraged, but not utterly cast down. Who could tell what lucky chance fate might have in store for him? By the way he met Nannette, weeping bitterly.

"What is it, little one?" he asked kindly.

"Oh, madame is angry! Madame will send me away from my beautiful young lady—and I cannot tell!"

"What is it you know, petite?" he urged gently. Perhaps at this very moment some clew to the mystery lay within his reach.

"Oh, the poor young lady!" cried the child, sobbing. "I love her! I I would do anything to save her pain."

"Tell me, ma bonne."

"Will you help? Will you find out?" questioned Nannette, hesitating.

"It was the black ghost!"

"The black ghost!" echoed Francois in amaze.

"Yes," she went on hastily, the relief unburdening her secret too great to be resisted. "The night the ring was taken I could not sleep. I woke and crept down from my room. I—I wanted to be near the dear young lady, but I was ashamed to have her see me. So when I saw her coming toward me with a light in her hand I hid behind a curtain near madame's door. She wore her night-dress, with a loose gown about her, and she had a candle in her hand. Her eyes were wide open and staring, but she did not seem to see. She looked as if she were blind or asleep. Then she turned into the room where the medicine chest stands, took out a bottle and locked the door of the chest again. I looked behind her, and far down the corridor I saw a black ghost all muffled up in a mantle, and it pointed to madame's room. And, oh, she went in and held the bottle to madame's nose and slipped the ring off her finger! And she came out again and went down the corridor, and then I slid down behind the curtain and fainted and could not remember anything till the dawn came, when I crept back to my own room."

"But," said Francois sternly, "you said you knew nothing. You lied then, or you are lying now."

"Yes," cried the child, sobbing afresh, "I lied then. I was afraid they would hurt my dear young lady. But now—now I swear by our Blessed Lady I am telling the truth. It was the black ghost that made her do it. She did not know. She looked as if she was blind. You will not let them hurt her."

"The black ghost!" murmured Francois to himself. "It is Armand St. Faure," he added savagely. He would fight him and force him to confess the knavery he had practiced. But it must be on some pretext which should not involve Elise's name.

"And you have told me the truth now, little one? You swear it?"

"It is true," asseverated Nannette with great earnestness.

"Then repeat no word of it to any one else as you love mademoisell, and I will do what I can to set all straight." So much comforted, Nannette went her way.

It chanced that the two men met before long and exchanged glances in which friendliness bore no part.

"Confess, monsieur," cried Francois suddenly, "that you know more of the missing jewel than you will admit."

For an instant. Armand paled, then he struck fiercely at his interlocutor. "Hound! How dare you insult a gentleman?"

"Slanderer! Thief!" retorted Francois.

But Armand recovered himself "You do but seek pretext for a quarrel, monsieur. You shall have it." And drawing off his glove he struck the other a blow across the face.

"Swords or pistols?" said Francois briefly.

"As you will." responded Armand. "Swords, so it please you. Time and place?"

"Now," thundered Francois, "and for meeting ground yonder copse. Seek we our weapons, and I will await you."

"By my faith, you hold your life lightly," said Armand. "I am no bungler."

"Let the right win." answered Francois.

And they parted to meet again within the hour.

Both proved to be skilled, swortdsmen, and the balance long hung between them. But fortune at last favored the just cause, and Armand lay at the mercy of his antagonist.

"Confess," cried Francois," or, be the consequences what they may, I will run you through as you lie and rid the earth of such a knave!"

And, seeing that he dealt with one in deadly earnest, Armand confessed that he had gradually acquired a hypnotic ascendency over Elise; that, chiefly to revenge himself upon her for her scornful rejection of him, he had influenced her to take the ring, only intending to drug, not permanently injure, his relative. Believing that he had now secured the truth, Francois consented not to make the matter public on condition of Armand signing a statement, to be shown only to madame, that it was he that had contrived the abstraction of the ring. He surrendered also the pawnbroker's ticket, in another city, where he had left the ring. After this Francois had him removed to a safe retreat, where, his wound not proving dangerous, he was soon able to leave that part of the country.

Made acquainted with her nephew's guilt and with her beloved ring—which Francois had redeemed at no little cost to himself—once more upon her finger, madame no longer frowned upon his suit, Elise, removed from a malign influence, at last acceded to his wishes, and Nannette was made happy by being taken into the service of her beloved young lady.—Leigh North in Collier's Weekly.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease **Consumption,** is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it we will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Brooklyn, New York

FROM CRETE

A Greek Vessel Sunk by an Austrian Gunboat.

A HISTORY OF THE CASE

Vessel Loaded With Munitions of War for Struggling Christians in Crete and it was Fired Upon and Sunk—This May Cause a Big Fight.

Canea, Island of Crete, March 18.—The Austrian gunboat Sebenico fired upon and sunk near Candia a Greek vessel loaded with provisions and munitions that were intended for the Greek forces in Crete. It appears that the Sebenico, while watching the Greek ship, was fired on by a party of insurgents. To this the Austrian warship replied by sinking the Greek craft and driving off the insurgents.

It is feared that when this news becomes generally known in Athens it will serve to greatly irritate the populace and may have influence in precipitating the crisis which the powers are striving in every way possible to avert.

Paris, March 18.—It is reported here that Prince Henry, of Orleans, will be offered the position of governor of Crete.

Athens, March 18.—According to persistent rumors circulating here Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, has been ordered to oppose the landing of the foreign troops now on their way to Crete. This, however, may mean only a formal opposition as a protest against the action of the powers.

Advices from Arta, on the Greek frontier, show that the privations of Turks there are so severe that some of them are deserting to the Greek camps.

The Turks of Prevesa, Epirus, are forming in consequence of a conflict provoked by a Greek soldier belonging to the garrison of Actium The Turkish troops are now occupying several posts on the Servian frontier. The batteries at Arta are being constructed under direction and plans of German officers. It is reported that Russia is about to land troops on the coast of Macedonia.

The news that the Servian army reserves are being mobilized is causing great anxiety to the Turkish military authorities at Salonica.

Rome, March 18.—A dispatch received here to-day from Caenea announces that the blockade of the island of Crete by the fleets of the powers will begin on Sunday morning, and that a notification to this effect will be addressed to day to the governments at Athens and Constantinople. It is further stated that the powers will also communicate the steps taken to the government of the neutral states.

Lookout for This Fellow.

Chief of Police Montgomery Thursday received word from Keen & Hagerty, a Baltimore hardware firm, that there is a man traveling Central Pennsylvania territory representing himself as their agent. It is his scheme to offer a lot of handy kitchen utensils at an unusually low price but in order to insure delivery half cash must be paid down. In case it is done that is the last that is seen of agent or money.

Greeney Paid His Bet.

As the result of a wager on Corbett, Cal. Green, the barber. last night had the pleasure of wheeling William Walker in a wheelbarrow from the Pennsylvania depot to the Court House and back, and making the following speech whenever he stopped to catch his wind: "Boys, I bet on Corbett, and am still a Corbett man." A great many people witnessed the amusing scene.

Making Roads of Crushed Stone.

The farmers of Half Moon township think a new road law unnecessay, as they are now working at five stone quarries, getting out limestone for the crushers. Last year was the first year for crushed stone on the road, and all are so pleased with it that neighboring townships are getting crushers. They have now crushed stone from one end of the township to the other, and will put more on this spring.

Licensed to Marry.

Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by Register Rumberger during the past week:

Samuel H. Gross and Margaret Stump, both of Linden Hall.

John K. Nichols and Minerva Shinefelt, both of Osceola Mills.

George F. Minnick and Ellen H. Snavely, both of Nittany.

Peter W. Toot, of Bellefonte, and Annie M. Wantz, Blanchard.

Joseph Messmer and Annie R. Sampsell' both of Penn Hall.

Chas. H. Shriner, of Mifflinburg and Fannie L. Funk of Millheim.

Emanuel Crader of Penn Hall and Cora A. Snavely, of Coburn.

Jacob D. Hassel, of Syracuse, N. Y and Rosa Baum, of Bellefonte.

John Grove, of Lemont, and Hannah Behrer, of Waddle.

W. H. Nyman and Julia Reeder, both of Boggs.

Joseph Reese, of Boggs Twp., and Emma Brown, of Union Twp.

Daniel W. Woodring and Mary Galbraith, both of Bellefonte.

A Reliable Woman Wanted.

We want a reliable woman in every County to establish a corset parlor for the sale of Dr. Nichol's Celebrated Spinal Supporting Corsets and "Double from End to End" Clasps, with Asbestos Lined Bust Protector. Every pair warranted not to break or rust, absolutely impervious to moisture or perspiration. A new pair given for every pair that breaks. Guarantee printed on each corset. Recommended by over 10,000 physicians. I furnish complete stock on consignment and pay a salary of $40 to $65 per month and expenses. $3,00 sample outfit free. Send 10 cents postage for sample and terms.

Nichols Manufacturing Co.,
tf 378 Canal Street, New York.

Terrible Condition of Affairs.

Canea, March 18.—The situation is daily becoming more serious owing to the influx of 10,000 penniless refugees. The local government is able to supply each with a couple of pounds of bread daily, but even this cannot continue.

A similar deplorable condition of affairs exist at Retimo and Candia. During six hours of fighting outside the latter town, yesterday, six Turkish soldiers were killed and twenty-five wounded.

Ambassador to Turkey.

The latest talk about the capitol is that President McKinley desires to raise the mission at Constantinople to the rank of an embassy and make Hon. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state, the first ambassador. Turkey, however, must be consulted on the subject, and as Turkey is poor and higher pay goes with higher rank, the sultan may not care to raise the rank of his representative. In this case the proposition would come to naught.

—Mrs. George Cathcrt, of Bush, addition, has again invoked the strong arm of the law to protect her and her harmless children. This time it was a man who smote them and, on Wednesday, Milesburg justice hauled him up before Keichline for a hearing. Poor Mrs. Cathcart is compelled to go to Milesburg for her law now. but then that is largely her own fault since she liked Bellefonte law so much that she wanted it all the time and the authorities finally became chary with it.

Seventy-six People Drowned.

New York, March 18.—A dispatch has just been received here announcing the wreck of the French steamer St. Naizare, off the Carolina coast. Seventy-six people are said to have been drowned.

His Braying Ancestor.

The man who opposes good roads in this day and generation is as short-sighted as his ancestor who entered a loud braying contest against the railroad because the cow would be sure to get on the track.

Governor's Sister Here.

Governor Hastings sister Mrs. McKain, of Iowa, whom he has not seen since he was a boy, is spending the winter at the mansion in Harrisburg. She is several years older than the govenor and is justly proud of her big brother.

—The United Brethrens in Philipsburg have purchased a site for a church and parsonage. The lots are at the corner of Tenth and Pine streets and a neat church is to be begun the coming summer.

—The fifth annual district convention of the fireman of Centre, Blair and Clearfield counties will be held at Houtzdale, August 17th and 18th.

—Miss Lena Callahan, of Linden Hall, was married to John Raymond, of Lock Haven, on Tuesday evening. The ceremony took place in the united Evangelical church in the latter place.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

What Was Done by the Body Which Met in Clearfield.

VARIOUS MATTERS WERE DISCUSSED

In Brief the Business as Done at the Sessions Yesterday Will be Found Below and Strictly Up to Date—There is a Large Attendance.

At Clearfield every hotel and boarding house is filled with ministers and visitors to the Methodist conference. The Opera House, where conference proper meets, and the Methodist church, where the special meetings are being held, are beautifully decorated.

The Board of Examiners, of which Rev. H. C. Pardoe, of Renovo, stands at the head, examined a class of 33 candidates for the ministry on Tuesday in the Court House.

Bishop Ninde and about 200 ministers arrived at Clearfield Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock and were met by a reception committee. The Bishop was escorted to the residence of T. H. Murray, where he will stop during conference.

During the evening the cabinet was in session and the all important question of where upwards of 300 ministers are to live during the coming year was opened. The public exercises of the conference began during the evening with the missionary sermon by Rev. W. P. Eveland, Ph. D. He took for his text Gen. iv : 9; his theme being "Universal Brotherhood, and the Obligations Resulting Therefrom."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

Conference convened at 9 this morning, Biship W. X. Ninde in the chair. After devotional exercises, conducted by the Bishop, the secretary of the last conference called the roll. Conference officers were then elected, as follows:

Secretary—T. S. Wilcox.

Statistical Sect'y—J. H. Mogart.

Treasurer—M. P. Crosthwaite.

These were given power to choose their own assistants. Not a great deal of business was transacted this morning, as pending a motion to adopt the rules of the last conference Dr. M. K. Foster presented his plan for the establishment of an annuity fund for the relief of worn out preachers. This is a question that has appeared from time to time during the last ten or twelve years. The new discipline provides that the collections for conference claimants shall be dispensed in the old way, in accordance with the necessity of the preachers and their widows. The purpose in view is to provide a fund by which each non-effective preacher shall receive $10, and each preacher's widow $5, and each deceased preacher's child under 16, for each year of effective service rendered by that preacher. This year no less than three plans are before the conference. Almost the entire morning was consumed in discussion and finally the whole matter was referred to a committee and made the order of the day for 10.30 to-morrow.

Visitors were introduced to the conference, among them being Dr. W. V. Kelly, editor of the Methodist Review, and Dr. A. G. Kynett, secretary of the Church Extension society.

This afternoon Dr. Kynett delivered a stirring address upon the saloon question. He sounded a ringing call to all preachers and laymen to put forth their best efforts for the abolishment of the iniquitous saloon. His remarks were heartily received and warmly applauded.

This evening the church extension society held its anniversary, Rev. M. L. Smyser presiding. The exercises were held in the opera house which was filled by a large audience prepared to pay the closest attention to the earnest and forceful words of the speakers. The president introduced the first speaker, Rev. G. M. Klepfer, of Catawissa, who made a vigorous and sparkling address, winning the sympathy of the audience from the begining. His aim was to set forth the "Responsibility of Methodism for the religious Instruction of America." He showed that the politicial power of this country was civil liberty; the great religious force was Spiritual Christianity. The former finds expression in our republican institutions and the latter as embodied in Methodism.

He was followed by Dr. A. G. Kynett, Secretary of the society, who gave some statistics relating to the work. He said that the receipts had been $5,771801.87. This sum includes collections, donations, returns of loans, etc. With this amount it has aided 10,311 churches, and to-day has outstanding loans amounting to $890,258. At the present time donation work is practically suspended for lack of funds, there being conditional grants of $30,000 that must wait until money is received by the secretary. The Central Pennsylvania conference has, since the organization of the society, paid in over $77,000. Ninty-six different churches within her boundaries have been aided to the amount of $21,000 in gifts and $7,000 in loans.

Good News for Houtzdale.

The Journal says that the Berwind-White company have just closed a contract to deliver to the New York Central railroad eighty car loads of coal a day from their Houtzdale mines. This means an output of coal from this immediate vicinity amounting to more than 2,000 tons per day and the contract is good for one year. It also means that employment to at least six or seven hundred of our miners will be given.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1896.

MESSRS. ELY Bros.—I have used Ely's Cream Balm a number of years and find it works like a charm. It has cured me of the most obstinate case of cold in the head in less than 48 hours from the time I felt the cold coming on. I would not be without it. Respectfully yours.

283 Hart St. FRED'K FRIES.

Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10 cent. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City

Kaiser Guilty in First Degree.

Norristown, Pa., March 19—The jury in the case of Charles O. Kaiser, charged with the murder of his wife in order to collect a large sum of insurance placed on her life, returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree at 7.15 o'clock this evening.

Japans Crown Prince Dead.

San Francisco, March 19,—The steamer Peru brings news that Prince Yoshito Harunomi Ye, crown prince of Japan, is dead. The news, however, was not officially announced in Yokohama or Tokyo it being thought best to keep the facts secret for state reasons.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

London, March 19.—It has been announced that June 20 has been definitely fixed upon for the jubilee thanksgiving day for the celebration of the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria. June 22 will be a bank holiday.

—A—

SINGLE STANDARD

only is possible, whether as a test of excellence in journalism, or for the measurement of quantities, time or values; and

THE... PHILADELPHIA RECORD

after a career of nearly twenty years of uninterrupted growth is justified in claiming that the standard first established by its founders is the one true test of

A Perfect Newspaper.

To publish ALL THE NEWS promptly and succinctly and in the most readable form. without elision or partisan bias; to discuss its significance with frankness, to keep an open eye for public abuses, to give besides a complete record of current thought, fancies and discoveries in all departments of human activity in its Daily Editions of from 10 to 14 pages, and to provide the whole for its patrons at the nominal price of 1 cent—that was from the outset, and will continue to be the aim of "The Record."

The Pioneer

one cent morning newspaper in the United States, "The Record" still leads where others follow.

Witness its unrivaled average daily circulation exceeding 160,000 copies, and an average exceeding 120,000 copies for its Sunday editions, while imitations of its plan of publication in every important city of the country testify to the truth of the assertion that in the quantity and quality of its contents, and in the price at which it is sold "The Record" has established the standard by which excellence in journalism must be measured.

THE DAILY EDITION

of "The Record" will be sent by mail to any address for $3.00 per year or 25 cents per month.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY

editions together, which will give its readers the best and freshest information of all that is going on in the world every day in the year including holidays, will be sent for $4,00 a year or 35 cents per month.

Address

THE RECORD PUBLISHING CO.,
Record Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Golden Star Gold Mining Co.,

OF MONTANA.

Owning 3 great and rich gold mines offers a small portion of its shares to the investing public at a very low price. The capitalization is very small. Several thousands of dollars have already been expended and over 600 feet of underground work is done on the property, which is rich in gold, copper and some silver. These shares now obtainable at a very low price are the best investment on the financial market to-day and ought to pay at least 10c per share per month dividends in the near future. For reports and prospectus sample of the ore, etc., please address

The Golden Star Gold Mining Co
Schiller Theatre Building,
CHICAGO, - - - ILL

Eagles Mere Railroad.

JUNE 15, 1896.

NORTHWARD							SOUTHWARD			
Eagles Mere Express.	Eagles Mere Flyer.	Eagles Mere Mail	Chautauqua Express	Stations.	New York Express	Williamsport Accom'on	Philadelphia Flyer	Night Line
A.M	A.M	A.M	P.M	LV. AR.	P.M	P.M	P.M	A.M
910				N.Y.Lby.St.	600			930
1005	835		1130	....Phila	508		1012	710
1155	1008			..Reading ..	310		820	500
117	1113			..Tamaqua..	149		700	310
203	1147			..Mah. City..	124		637	247
319	1250	805		..Shamokin..	214		527	135
351	121	859		....Sunbury...	1138		452	1252
409	135	930		.... Milton	1125		437	1236
413	138	901	A.M	Lewisburg.	1122		435	1235
430		1029	742	Will'msport	1011	240	525	1039
510	225	1043	805	.... Halls.....	948	200	345	1010
525	237	1100	820	Hughesville	934	144	331	955
541	248	115	836	.Chamouni..	926	130	318	941
612	3.0	1146	910	Sonestown.	854	100	250	919
616	325	1153	915	...Windeck..	845	1055		
631	341	1209	931	Geyelin P'k	829	1039	225	8 29
639	349	1217	939	Keewahdin.	821	1031	218	821
650	400	1228	950	Shanerburg.	810	1020	208	
				Castle Rock	806	1016	205	
700	410	1238	1000	Eagl's Mere	800	1010	200	800
P.M	P.M	A.M		AR. LV.	A.M	A.M	P.M	P.M

P.M		A.M	LV. AR.	A.M	P.M
415		1010	Eagl's Mere	1000	410
511		1146	.Sonestown.	854	250
620		1253	.Satterfield.	758	145
735		330	.Towanda...	645	1030
810		412	.....Sayre.....	610	1000
		520	.....Ithaca.....		830
		640	....Geneva....		700
		820	Wil's Barre		640
		P.M	AR. LV.		A.M

C. W. WODDROP, President. B. H. WELCH, Gen. Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN.			Nov. 16, 1896.		READ UP.		
No. 5	No. 3	No. 1			No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Lv.	Ar.	a m	p.m.	p.m
*7 45	3 45	*7 20	Bellefonte	10 10	610	10 15	
7 50	3 57	7 34	Nigh	9 56	5 57	10 02	
8 05	4 03	7 41	Zion	9 50	5 51	9 56	
8 12	4 08	7 46	Hecla Park	9 45	5 46	9 51	
8 15	4 10	7 48	Dunkles	9 43	5 44	9 49	
8 19	4 14	7 52	Hublersburg	9 39	5 40	9 45	
8 23	4 18	7 56	Snydertown	9 25	5 37	9 41	
8 25	4 20	7 58	Nittany	9 33	5 35	9 39	
8 27	4 22	8 00	Huston	9 31	5 33	9 37	
8 29	4 24	8 02	Lamar	9 29	5 31	9 35	
8 31	4 26	8 04	Clintondale	9 26	5 29	9 33	
8 36	4 31	8 09	Krider's S'n'g	9 21	5 24	9 28	
8 42	4 37	8 16	Mackeyville	9 15	5 18	9 23	
8 48	4 43	8 23	Cedar Springs	9 09	5 12	9 17	
8 50	4 45	8 25	Salona	9 07	5 11	9 15	
8 55	4 50	8 30	Mill Hall	*9 01	5 05	*9 10	
p.m	p.m.	a.m.	Ar.	Lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 30	9 45		Jersey Shore		4 30		7 55
†10 05	10 20	Arr	WM'PORT	Lve	4 00		*7 25
†10 20	†11 30	Lve	WM'PORT	Arr	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		*8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00		5 30
6 48			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)		†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila)				†7 30
p. m.	a. m.		Ar.	Lv.	a. m		p. m.

*Daily. † Week Days. $ 6 00 p. m. Sunday 2 10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to East bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m and west-bound from Philadelphia at 11 30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

| Weekdays | | | | | | |

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum.

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

A GREAT SPEECH.

Judge Aldredge, at Atlanta, Before Convention of American Bankers.

Wit and Humor, With Sound Logic, Kept the Convention In an Uproar—Case Stated So Plainly That All Can Understand It. Five Principal Free Coinage Arguments Answered In Turn—Chinch Bugs and Bollworms Versus 16 to 1 Cranks—What Makes Interest Low?—Important Prices That Have Risen Since 1873.

Perhaps the sound money speech in greatest demand in all parts of the country, and the demand for which is most constantly growing, is that of Judge George N. Aldredge of Dallas, Tex., delivered Oct. 16, 1895, at the convention of the American Bankers' association at Atlanta, Ga. We are certain that all of our readers will relish the wit and humor which upset the dignity of the bankers. They will also find it very instructive reading. We reprint it in full below:

The proposition that this government should coin silver for the world, in unlimited amount, at double its market value, is so repugnant to the common sense of mankind that it ought to be unnecessary to discuss it, and would be but for the fact that a portion of our people have been misled by appeals to their prejudice and by the specious reasoning of sophists. If our government were asked to declare that two quarts equaled a gallon or to revise the multiplication table and enact that 10 times 10 equaled 200, all men would see the folly, but when asked to believe that $10 worth of silver, by being touched by the government stamp, instantly becomes worth $20, many people honestly believe this miracle may be accomplished, and many others affect to believe it for practical purposes.

In all ages of the world there have been delusions in reference to money, and in spite of uniform disastrous results many are ever ready to listen to the teachings of any charlatan who claims that he has discovered a shorter route to wealth. They refuse to apply to money that hard common sense which they exercise in dealing with the everyday affairs of life. The ignorant have always had superstition about silver. Among the negroes of the south nothing would kill a witch but a silver bullet.

That our ancestors 100 years ago fixed a unit of value in gold or silver and fixed a ratio between them is immaterial to us. Their example in so doing is not more binding on us than their methods of business, their means of transportation, or the implements with which they sowed and reaped. It would be a sad commentary upon our intelligence if we had learned nothing in 100 years. We do know that in fixing a ratio they attributed no magic to the government stamp, but sought diligently to ascertain the market value of the two metals in the leading nations of the world and conformed, as they thought, strictly to this market ratio. By pursuing the method adopted by them we would now fix the ratio at about 32 to 1. The consistent man is not the one who stands in one place always, regardless of the changing conditions around him, but it is he who, with intelligence and circumspection, adapts himself to the changed condition of affairs.

Gold Versus Silver Standard Countries.

For nearly 20 years every enlightened nation in the world has been on a gold standard basis. They are all representative governments, and their laws are made by their people and for their people. The government which first established the gold standard is more obedient to the will of its people than ours is. When an important administration measure is defeated by the representatives of the English people, the government is immediately placed in the hands of the opposition. The gold standard nations are those that have reclaimed the world from barbarism and have given it all its learning and invention, where schools and churches abound, where the dignity of man is maintained and labor properly rewarded, and they control the commerce of the world.

Important Notice!

The only genuine **"Baker's Chocolate,"** celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in **Blue Wrappers** and **Yellow Labels.** Be sure that the **Yellow Label** and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

These nations, after testing gold and silver for hundreds of years, voluntarily adopted the gold standard. No nation today has the silver standard from choice. It is only because they are weak and helpless to remedy the evil that any of them remain on a silver basis. But today the United States, the foremost nation in all the earth in solvency and resources, in intelligence and energy, is seriously invited to abandon the standard of civilization and commerce and to consort with half civilized, half clad people, who are weak and ignorant, who have little or no commerce, where bull fights abound and schools do not, where human labor is in sharp competition with the meek and lowly jackass, where a breechclout is preferred to a full suit and where the bulk of the people know no more about a standard of value than a mule about the nebular hypothesis. Surely we would do well to take a look at the company before we sit down to the feast.

Free Coinage Arguments.

The invitation is that this country, after having adjusted its enormous business for 20 years to a gold standard, shall suddenly readjust all business and all values to what is termed a double standard of gold and silver. The arguments advanced in behalf of such a change are:

First.—A double standard resting upon gold and silver would give a more correct measure of value and one less liable to fluctuation than a single gold standard.

Second.—Gold has appreciated in value and all property measured by it has declined in value.

Third.—The supply of gold is inadequate to make it a safe standard, and the scarcity of it will tend to the depression of prices.

Fourth.—The free, unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will create unlimited demand for silver and restore it to par

Fifth.—Free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will increase the prices of property.

Mythical "Double Standard."

With reference to the first proposition: A standard of value is some exact measure which enters into and becomes a part of every contract, and to which all obligations are referable. If our government could, by legal enactment, fix the value of gold and silver in the markets of the world and could keep them adjusted to a fixed ratio, a double standard would be practicable. But it cannot fix or maintain value. The buyers of the world, the merchants, do that. When Abraham purchased his lot in Ephron's cemetery, he weighed out to Ephron silver "current money with the merchant." And the merchants of the world have been saying what shall be "current money" from that day to this.

Governments are as powerless to suspend the law of value as they are to suspend the law of gravitation. Such being the case, I can conceive of two standards, one of gold and the other of silver, and contracts might be made referable to either standard, but the indeterminate double standard, resting on two metals not linked together by any binding obligation, but both acting under go as you please rules, is to me absolutely incomprehensible. We cannot bind them together as we do two metals in the pendulum of a clock or in the mainspring of a watch. No people ever did business under the imaginary double standard, and every attempt to enforce it has resulted in alternating from one standard to the other. England tried it for 470 years, and it was an utter failure. France changed her ratio 118 times in 12 years trying to walk the double standard tight rope. We tried it and went first to a silver basis, then to a gold basis, then to a paper basis and then back to a gold basis. The phrase "double standard" is a contradiction of terms. Standard means correct measure, and there cannot be two different correct measures of value any more than there can be two different correct weights to sell by, two different correct compasses to sail by or two different correct thermometers to measure temperature by. If one measure is correct, the other cannot differ from it and be correct.

Gresham's Law.

It is an inexorable law of money that when two metals are coined at a fixed ratio and both made legal tender, if either is undervalued in the coinage law the undervalued metal goes out of circulation. About the middle of the fourteenth century Nicholas Oresme, the father of finance in France, announced his great law to Charles V; 130 years later Copernicus, the founder of modern astronomy, announced it to the Prussians, and 32 years still later Gresham announced it to Queen Elizabeth. Macaulay in his "History of England" shows how perfectly this law worked in England and eloquently describes the direful consequences. He was describing coins debased by clipping, but still legal tender. A coin is just as bad when debased by overvaluation in coinage as when clipped or counterfeited. In the one case the creditor is deceived, and in the other he is forced. It is simply the difference between theft and robbery. The law of money has never failed. We know what will be its operation just as we know that the deadliest poison will kill because it always has killed.

We Now Have 16 to 1 Bimetallism.

The gold standard advocates believe in gold as a standard with the largest possible safe use of silver among the people. The 16 to 1 dreamers believe in the so called double standard, and we are driven by this law to the use of silver alone. All gold standard countries use large amounts of silver and no silver standard country uses any gold whatever. The actual situation is, [illegible] of the metals is as follows that we are the ormetallist and the 16 to 1 people are the monometallist. Hence the battle that is to be fought to a finish next year is whether we will remain under a gold standard, with actual bimetallism in use among the people—gold and silver circulating freely without discrimination against either—or shall we have a so called double standard at the mints and nowhere else, with silver monometallism in actual use? The battle is between substance and shadow, between those who want bimetallism in fact and those who want it in name only. We are the friends of silver money, who would bring to its aid the power of the government to keep it good, and they are its enemies, who, by unlimited coinage, would take from it the guarantee of parity by the government, and thereby degrade it to its market value.

Our government has been and is now coining silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is enabled to do this, because under the law it can restrict the amount coined, and, being vested with this control, it undertakes to make every dollar good money. The moment the government loses control of the coinage, confidence in its ability to protect the money issued is gone, and a silver dollar then rests on its merit and is worth 50 cents. To illustrate: A merchant could very well guarantee the expenses of his clerk if he were allowed to control the expenses, but if the clerk demanded free and unlimited expenses then the merchant would have to "stand from under" and let the expenses take care of themselves.

We hear a great deal of indignant declamation because the government does not pay its "coin" obligations in silver. To maintain the parity between gold and silver it is essential that the government in receiving its dues and paying its debts must ignore the inferiority of silver, just as a mother pretends not to see the limp of her lame child. This gives the option of metals to the person dealing with the government, whether as debtor or creditor. If the government should discriminate against silver by refusing to receive it for dues, or by insisting on paying it instead of gold, that moment the parity would be gone and the silver in every man's pocket would would be at a discount. Its coinage being under the control of the government, the government makes it good at its counter, and this makes it good at every counter in the world.

If there is anything in the double standard stability idea we ought to work for it for all it is worth. If two metals will fix value better than one, then three metals will beat two, and four beat three, and by having eight or ten metals in the standard we can anchor it so that it will not crawl an inch in 1,000 years.

The second proposition is that gold has appreciated and thereby depressed prices. The same cause operating upon a number of articles will produce the same effect in all those not affected by a contravening cause. When we contemplate prices, we find that since the gold standard was adopted, Feb. 12, 1873, some articles have declined in value, some have remained stationary, while some risen in price, and no contravening causes will account for the failure of gold to depress all alike. We find that no two articles have declined at the same time or in the same degree, nor has any one article remained uniformly depressed. This demonstrates that, as to those articles that have declined, no one controlling cause can be assigned as having produced these results.

The stock argument of the 16 to 1 people is that wheat and cotton have declined, and they seem to gloat over the fact. I knew an old negro who, when asked how he was getting along, always replied, "Poorly, thank God!" and they are thankful when the country is poorly on wheat and cotton. Since 1873 the vast fertile prairies of the northwest have been turned into wheatfields, so that the production of wheat in the United States has been doubled since then. The same thing has been going on in Russia and South America. The [illegible] improvements in machinery for harvesting wheat and the extension of railroads for transporting it to market gave an immense impetus to the production of it. A farmer can make more money raising it at 50 cents per bushel today than he could at $1 per bushel 20 years ago. The result has been that the overproduction of wheat has reduced its price, and the gold standard had nothing to do with the reduction. Its price is regulated by supply and demand.

Chinch Bugs, Caterpillars and Bollworms.

Last May a little bug settled down on the wheatfields of the northwest, and in one or two weeks eat up one-half of the 16 to 1 argument on prices and sent the prices back into the neighborhood of those of 1873. The old hayseeds, who knew the habits of the chinch bug and the kind of a multiplication table he used in regulating the increase in his family, took the trains for Chicago, commenced buying wheat and broke all the "smart Alecks" in the city. They may have talked gold standard depression at home, but they put their money on the chinch bug in the city and won. The caterpillar and bollworm can do the same thing for cotton. I only know the chinch bug by reputation, but I am personally acquainted with these worms. They are composed of appetite and skin. They do not care a tinker's blessing for anybody's standard, and when they invade the cotton fields of the south they send the price of cotton up in every mart of the world, gold standard or no gold standard. They have been doing business with us this summer and have moved the price of cotton up 60 per cent. This bug and these worms haven't many friends, but as sluggers in an argument with a 16 to 1 crank they are entitled to the belt.

Cotton brought $1 a pound in [illegible] during the war, and 30 to 40 cents a pound the first year after the war on account of the four years' cotton famine from 1861 to 1865, and it was several years getting down to its normal price. The price declined when we made too much of it. The largest cotton crop made with slave labor was 4,669,770 bales, and I remember it was confidently predicted that no such crop would ever be made with free labor. The crop of 1872 was less than 5,000,000 bales, and we gradually increased it to a little less than 10,000,000 bales in 1894. India, Egypt and Brazil are also raising larger crops of cotton. The immense crop of 1894 was thrown upon a market illy prepared to receive it. For three years there had been less cotton goods consumed than usual, owing to the worldwide panic and depression of business following the Baring failure, and these two conditions meeting—overproduction and underconsumption—brought cotton down to a very low price. Some of the Populists tell us there cannot be overproduction until every man, woman and child in the world has a rotund stomach and a full suit of clothes. This is based upon the communistic idea that it is the duty of government to take care of every loafer who is too lazy to work for a living, and is too contemptible to waste an answer on.

Prices of Corn, Hogs, Butter, Potatoes, Etc., Have Risen Since 1873.

If the gold standard depressed wheat and cotton, it was surely loaded at both ends, for it has shot some things up in price. The corn crop of the United States is more valuable than both the wheat and cotton crops combined. The crop of corn made just preceding the gold standard, in 1862, sold for 34 cents at gold figures, and the crop of 1894 was worth 45 cents in gold, and it has generally been above the 1872 price. The oat crop is about equal to the wheat crop. Oats were worth 29 cents in 1872 and 32 cents in 1894. Fat beef steers were worth $40 in gold in 1872 and $60 in gold in 1895. Hogs are worth more now than they were in 1872 and have generally been higher than they were then. The farmers' wives get as much in gold now for butter, chickens and eggs as they did in greenbacks in 1872, and this crop is more valuable than the wheat and cotton crops combined. Tobacco, potatoes, bacon, hay, coffee, leather, whisky and a hundred other things have not declined in price.

Labor, Land, Wool and Horses.

The labor crop is equal in value to all other crops combined, and it has steadily advanced in price. Land is much more valuable in gold now than in 1872, notwithstanding it was depressed by the panic of 1892 and 1893. The price of wool has declined, but the world's production of it, since 1872, has doubled and the use of it has been partly supplanted by the use of cotton goods. Horses have declined, but the railroads, electric cars and bicycles are doing the work they did. The cost of the production of an article fixes its value. This is necessarily so, because if the profit is large, others will be attracted to the business until the price is brought to its proper level. All articles manufactured by machinery have declined in price, for the reason that with each invention the cost of producing the article is lessened. Human genius has produced more results for cheapening production in the last 50 years than in all the ages of the world before that time. These grand triumphs of man over matter, instead of showing depression from a standard of value, show forth the glory and dignity of the human intellect, and are an unmixed blessing to the whole human family. Could any one outside of a lunatic asylum attribute all these diverse and inconsistent movements of prices to one cause, and that cause acting evenly and uniformly upon all things alike?

What Makes Interest Low?

Interest has declined since 1872 in my part of the country from 8 per cent per month to 6 and 8 per cent per annum. There is no denying the fact that the goldbugs did that. The south and west have saved more on the decline of interest than they have lost in the decline in wheat and cotton. Interest is always low under an honest standard, among an honest people, where money is plentiful. It is lower in London than in any other spot on the globe because her standard is stable and her commercial integrity has been the care of her statesmen and her people for ages past. England's punctuality in meeting her obligations has made London the clearing house of the world. Tyre was the London of ancient times. Seated on the eastern end of the Mediterranean, she reigned queen of commerce for centuries. The scepter of commercial greatness passed from her when her own children reared Carthage at the other end of that sea. Some 300 years ago England planted colonies in America, and today the United States is England's only formidable rival for the commerce of the world. The object lesson of ancient history is being repeated. If the insatiable mine owners by use of their millions, and the place hunting demagogues by unctuous appeals to prejudice, succeed in driving this country from the standard of civilization and commerce, the standard that announces integrity at home and inspires confidence abroad, to a fiat standard and silver basis, then England will have no rival to grapple with her in the marts of the world.

More Gold and More Credits.

The third proposition is that the supply of gold is insufficient to make it a correct standard and its scarcity will tend to depress prices. The average annual output of gold of the world for the first half of this century, in round numbers, was $15,000,000. From 1851 to 1855, covering the gold boom in California and Australia, the yearly average was $130,000,000. The output for 1893 was $155,000,000 and for 1894 $181,000,000. The birth rate among gold using countries is not increasing, while the production of gold is on the increase, as just stated. This answer ought to satisfy even the extreme 16 to 1 people—the "per capita" Populist—especially in view of the fact that improvements in [illegible] and machinery are being applied to [illegible] of gold, while the genius of invention finds no inducement offered nor field for operation in the population business.

My next answer is that the more highly enlightened the world becomes, and the greater the improvements in business methods, the less necessity there is for the use of actual money of any kind. Steam and electricity have so knitted civilized people together that they are practically one community. Business men speak to each other around the world as if they were assembled in the same building. Their business is done on a system of credits, without the use of money, except for ultimate settlement. Nor is this method confined to business men. It is broadening with the evolution of man from a lower to a higher plane of intelligence. A farmer may now live for a whole year on the fat of the land and never handle a dollar in money during that time. He may receive checks for his crop, deposit them to his credit with a bank and draw on the bank for what he owes and spends. Neither he nor the men who bought his crop had a dollar in the bank. They only had credit there.

The bank owns the money in its vault, and its customers simply have the bank's obligation. Bank credits perform precisely the same work that gold and silver do, and they perform it much quicker and more conveniently. The Scots are the most conservative people in the world, and they have had the best banking system of any people for 200 years. On a gold reserve of $23,652,000 they support bank credits to the amount of $448,288,000. The best authorities estimate that only one bill of exchange in 500,000 is ever paid in money in England. Gold, silver and other money perform 1 per cent of the exchanges in this country, and credits in the shape of bills, notes, checks, etc., do the other 99 per cent. The business of the world could no more be done today with gold and silver than its inland transportation could be done with ox wagons.

The 16 to 1 orators, in denouncing the act of 1873, assert that half the money of the country was destroyed and hold out the idea that our money has been contracted to that extent. In 1872 our population was 40,506,000 and our per capita of money was $18.79. In 1894, after the country had been suffering with gold standard for 21 years, our population is 68,275,000, and our per capita of money is $25.44, and we have much better money now than he had then. The adoption of the gold standard as a measure of value did not increase the demand for gold for use to any great extent. Alcohol is the standard for measuring the strength of all spirituous liquors, yet that fact has never been found to be very straining on alcohol.

A Surfeit of Silver.

Fourth proposition, that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would create unlimited demand for silver and restore it to a par. How the mere coinage of silver can in any way increase its use among the people I am unable to understand. If there was not enough of it for use as money and the government was limiting the coinage of it and thereby denying the people of the use of it as money, then there would be force in the proposition to increase the coinage of silver. But our condition is exactly the reverse of that. The amount of coined and uncoined silver in the treasury is $512,000,000, while the amount in circulation is about $107,000,000.

To encourage the use of silver by the people the government exchanges coined silver at its mints for gold or legal tender currency and pays the express charges on the silver to any part of the country. This coined silver is all good money. The dollars are legal tender for all debts in any amount, and the halves, quarters and dimes are exchangeable in sums of $20 for gold or other legal tenders. Notwithstanding the inducement offered by the government to promote the use of silver, it has hitherto been unable to force into circulation more than about one-fifth of its stock on hand. Then, why all this clamor for more coinage? If a man had five times as much blood in his body as his arteries and veins would circulate and four-fifths of it was lying idle around his heart, would any one say that such a man needed a free and unlimited infusion of blood? A government can no more induce people to use money they do not want than it can induce them to eat what they do not like. The true place of silver is as a change money. It is indispensable for that purpose and unsuited to any other, and all the silver tongued orators in the land cannot change this fact. The $1, $2.50 and $3 goldpieces were too small and were unpopular as change money, and the government stopped the coinage of them.

On the other hand, silver is not a debt paying money in any considerable amount, nor the money of commerce, for the reason that it is too bulky and too heavy. When a man gets over $5 or $10 of it, he unloads on the first bank he comes to, and the bank unloads on the treasury. Thus the circulation of it is limited to just what the people will use. When the people get enough of a thing, they know it, and you cannot argue with them about it. They are gullible on theories, but intensely practical in business.

"The Great Crime of 1873."

We have heard a great deal about demonetization of silver. Let us see the extent of "the great crime of 1873." In 1853, in order to prevent the subsidiary coin from going abroad, the silver half dollar was reduced in weight from 206¼ to 192 grains, and the quarters, dimes and 5 cent pieces were reduced in the same proportion. These coins were then made a legal tender for only $5 in amount, and the coinage of them for private account was stopped, but the government purchased the silver bullion and coined them as they were needed. So, no crime was committed in 1873 against the halves, quarters, dimes and half dimes. That crime was committed under Millard Fillmore. In 1879 these coins were made legal tender for sums not exceeding $10.

In 1873 the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains was left out of the coinage act and the trade dollar of 420 grains was substituted for it. This was done at the request of the Pacific slope, to enable our dollar to compete with the Mexican dollar of about that weight, in China and Japan. The standard dollar was not a legal tender from Feb. 12, 1873, to Feb. 28, 1878, at which time its recoinage was provided for, and it was reinstated as a legal tender for all debts, in whatever amount. But $8,000,000 of this "daddy dollar" was coined prior to 1873, out of a total coinage of $1,000,000,000. Jefferson stopped the coinage of it in 1805 and for 30 years not one of them was coined, and the daddies never complained. They did not have sense enough to see that Jefferson had sold out to Lombard street! These dollars were not in fact legal tenders prior to 1873, because the people did not tender them in payment of debts nor in purchase of goods. They had not been in circulation since Andrew Jackson was president, and hardly any middle aged man had ever seen one of them. The people had demonetized them by melting them down or by sending them abroad for that purpose, and to this good day they have never been demonetized in any other way.

The act of 1873 simply recognized what the people had done and for five years continued the policy that the people had been pursuing for nearly half a century. The legal tender faculty of this dollar was restored to it 17 years ago. The government has $350,000,000 of it on hand now, and has stood ready at all times to furnish it to anybody who wanted it. This is the biography of the demonetization mouse that has been evolved from a mountain of denunciation. The poor little thing never lived but five brief years and has been as dead as a door nail for 17 years. While it lived it was so harmless the people paid no attention to it. Shakespeare says, "The evil that men do lives after them." But it is even worse in the case of the mouse. The evil that it did not do lives after it in the shape of grasping mine owners, two ply editors and unscrupulous politicians.

Thriving on Assassination.

We are told that the standard dollar is not primary money. It is not a promise to pay, it is a legal tender for all debts, and it does not have to be redeemed in anything on the face of the earth. If any man can give a better definition of primary money than this, I would like to see it.

This government is the fast friend of silver money and of the people who use it, rather than of the American and English corporations who mine silver and would coin it at a fictitious valuation. Prior to 1873 this government coined $144,000,000 of silver; since then, $537,000,000. In 21 years, under a gold standard, nearly four times as much silver was coined as in 81 years under the so called double standard. A certain kind lady always chloroformed her child when she whipped it. Miss Silver was assassinated in 1873, at a time when there was almost none of her in circulation, and since that fateful day she has thrived on assassination and has grown from a living skeleton to be the fat woman in the circus! In contemplating her brilliant post mortem career I am constrained, with the apostle, to exclaim: "Oh, death, where is thy sting? Oh, grave, where is thy victory?"

After 1873 this country prospered as no other ever did for 19 years, and we are asked to believe that it took this wide awake nation 19 years to find out that it was ruined by the legislation of 1873. The negroes in some sections believe in a hoodoo charm, which is harmless for a year and then suddenly develops insanity, fits, etc. The crime of 1873 seems to have worked in a hoodoo way.

The Egg Argument.

The 16 to 1 people tell us that the coinage of silver will create unlimited demand for it. They decline to give us the howness or the wherefore ness of this new born demand, but with childlike faith they expect it to rise in all its beauty as the fabled Venus rose from the froth of the sea. They say the demand will come; so the Seventh Day Adventists tell us the end will come, and if their picnic comes off first, they will not need silver; the demand will be for free and unlimited water. They contend, if this government takes all the silver that comes at 16 to 1, silver will be worth par all over the world, and they use an egg argument to prove it. They say, if a merchant advertises that he will pay 25 cents per dozen for eggs, so long as he has the ability to take all that come, eggs will be worth 25 cents in all that country. But suppose the merchant did not take them! Suppose when a farmer drove up to his store the merchant said unto him: "My friend, you have misunderstood me. I am not buying eggs. I am simply counting them, certifying that they are good and handing them back to you." What would eggs then be worth? The same old 10 or 15 cents per dozen.

Under unlimited coinage the government would not buy silver or guarantee the value of the coins. It would stamp it "without recourse." Silver would come from every country in the world and the government would be a fool to undertake to guarantee the value of the coins by trying to preserve the parity between the metals. If a herder drove a lot of cow ponies through the mint and they were branded "$100 horse" and delivered to the owner at the other end of the building, it would not improve the breed of the ponies nor create a wild demand for them at the brand price.

Our government has lost $200,000,000 trying to create demand for silver, for the sole and separate use, behoof and benefit of the silver mine owner, by buying it when it did not want it and had no need of it, and the silver mining "villain still pursues" it! Uncle Sam has this silver on hand now. It would load a two horse wagon train 173 miles long, putting 1,000 pounds on each wagon and letting them occupy 30 feet each in line, and I am mean enough to want to see him get even with the game before we start a new deal for anybody's benefit.

Can't Stop the Flood of Silver.

If the unlimited coinage of silver by our government could bring it to par, the immediate effect would be to start every mine and mill in the world running at its utmost capacity, a large portion of the unemployed capital of the world would seek this field, and the bowels of the mountains of the earth would be torn asunder to get the benefit of the double price. In 1894 $214,000,000 of silver was mined and sold at about 63 cents per ounce. If the price was raised to 129 cents per ounce, the 16 to 1 price, what would the harvest be? The old rule of three will solve the problem. If a railway engine will run 90 miles an hour on 63 pounds of steam pressure, how fast would it run on 129 pounds of pressure? The blasted thing would have to stop once in awhile, and wait for its shadow to catch up. Senator Stewart and his crowd tell us there can be no flood of silver. In Noah's time there was a man of sanguine temperament like that. He was standing on the tip end of a high mountain and the waters were licking his toes. He hailed Noah and begged to be taken in the ark, but Noah had sailing orders from above and refused to take him aboard. As Noah sailed away he shook his fist at the old man and exclaimed, "Go to the devil with your old dugout; it isn't going to be much of a shower anyway."

The fifth proposition is that 16 to 1 coinage will increase the prices of property. If this government should open its mints to coinage of the world's silver at 16 to 1, we would go at once to silver monometallism. This is the voice of all history emphasized by the present status of every free coinage country on the earth. We can no more have bimetallism in actual use and unlimited silver coinage than we can have a square, round object, or dry, wet weather. Wherein would the people be benefited if they get double prices in half value money? If farmers' products brought double prices so would the manufacturers'. The benefits and advantages would be equal, except that buyers would always deduct enough to safely cover the fluctuations of silver, and this amount would be a dead loss to producers and a premium to speculators. I knew a boy who sold a cur dog for $100, but he took pay in pups at $20 apiece, so he was not materially benefited by the inflated prices.

Cheap Money Hurts Labor.

The inflationists admit that their scheme is against the interest of all those who live upon fixed salaries. This includes every one whose services are paid for by the year, month, week or day, from president of a railway system to hodcarrier and those who draw pensions from the government. History teaches that wages have never participated in boom prices created by debauching the money of a country. They have remained about the same whether paid in good or bad money. The wage earner is a traitor to himself and his family when he lets his prejudice lead him to the inflation camp and agrees to take his fixed pay in a depreciated money. If this 16 to 1 movement should succeed, he would find that he had lost all the vantage ground for which he and his brethren had struck and struggled for a hundred years. The modicum of prosperity in manufacturing interests in Mexico is based on the degradation of their labor. We do not want prosperity at such a price, and we are getting it rapidly without swindling our labor. When the laborer prospers, he becomes a consumer and his prosperity reacts upon and benefits all other interests. In Mexico they have many refined and wealthy people, but their laborer is a peon. He gets [illegible] per week, lives in a miserable mud hut, eats the poorest food that will keep his body alive, wears the meanest cloth that will hide it and is even denied the privilege of a gentlemanly jag and has to get drunk on cactus juice. In every silver or double standard country in the world the same degradation of labor is apparent.

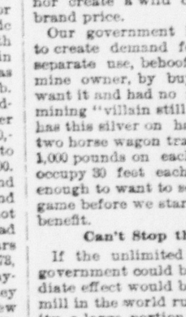
We are told that silver is the poor man's money. This appeals to his prejudice and is wholly untrue. Wages are not paid in silver at the end of each day, but they are paid by the year, month or week, in currency or gold.

Ladies Who Suffer

From any complaint peculiar to their sex—such as Profuse, Painful, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation, are soon restored to health by

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

It is a combination of remedial agents which have been used with the greatest success for more than 25 years, and known to act specifically with and on the organs of Menstruation, and recommended for such complaints only. It never fails to give relief and restore the health of the suffering woman. It should be taken by the girl just budding into womanhood when Menstruation is Scant, Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, and all delicate women should use it, as its tonic properties have a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening the system by driving through the proper channels all impurities.



"A daughter of one of my customers missed menstruation from exposure and cold, and on arriving at puberty her health was completely wrecked, until she was twenty-four years of age, when upon my recommendation, she used one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator, completely restoring her to health."

J. W. HELLUMS, Water Valley, Miss.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT $1 PER BOTTLE.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of $100 Cash	- -	$ 400.00
20 Second " " " $100 PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles*		2,000.00
40 Third " " " $ 25 Gold Watches	-	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month	- -	$3,400.00
		12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		**$40,800.00**

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (top left hand corner) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

*The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'f'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddle.

RULES.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:

The **1** Competitor who sends in the **Largest Number** of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive **$100 Cash.**

The **5** Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's **Pierce Special** bicycle, price $100.00.

The **10** Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

2. The Competitions will **Close the Last Day of Each Month** during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

10 THESE FIGURES ARE YEARS, YEARS IN WHICH, IN SINGLE INSTANCES, PAINS AND ACHES 15

Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Lumbagic,

20 HAVE RAVAGED THE HUMAN FRAME. ST. JACOBS OIL CURED THEM. NO BOAST; THEY ARE SOLID FACTS HELD IN PROOF. 30

with just enough silver to make the [illegible] change. The kind of money in transit is immaterial so it goes, but when it is hoarded, laid by for a rainy day, then its staying quality becomes interesting. The rich man hoards by investing in property or by depositing in a bank, and the bank has the option of paying him in silver, while a large per cent of the poor men patronize the sock leg and the bosom of the earth, and they always hide gold for two reasons—they have more confidence in its stability and being less bulky it is easier to hide. So these poor men are on a gold basis and the rich men are on a silver basis, if the banks elect to put them there.

Prejudice is the curse of this country. It is the only reef in the path of our ship of state, the only menace to our experiment of self government. The prejudice of the uniformed makes them the prey of professional agitators, calamity howlers and politicians who are an hungered for office.

Our Excellent Financial Showing.

The argument is made that we owe so much foreign debt that the interest is confiscating us. The ablest financiers on this continent who have made the subject a study place our foreign debt at $2,000,000,000, which as they estimate at a 4½ rate of interest amounts to an annual interest account of $90,000,000. Our globe trotters are spending annually $47,000,000 abroad. Most of them are ignorant of the beauty and grandeur of their own country, which far surpasses anything they see abroad. They ought to give up this foolish fad and spend their millions getting acquainted with this country for a few years. If we are actually insolvent and cannot pay we ought to make a general assignment for the benefit of all our creditors. This is the way an honest man does when he fails in business. He does not hide out his property and offer 50 cents on the dollar. Instead of being insolvent we are better able to pay than any people on the face of the earth. Our national debt is in round numbers $915,962,000. It has been reduced to one-third its former amount. In 1865. it was $2,845,907,000. The debt of Great Britain and Ireland (the creditor nation) is $3.350,719,000; the debt of France is $4,446,000,000; Russia, $3,491,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $2,806,000,000; Italy, $2,324,000,000; Germany, $1,656,000,000; Spain (with one-fourth of our population), $1,251,000,000.

The per capita debt of France is $116; of Great Britain and Ireland, $87; Italy, $76; Spain, $73; Russia, $36, while our per capita debt is $14. Uncle Sam, bless his old soul, is the only good housekeeper in the whole lot! Our bank deposits amount to $4,000,000,000, while those of all Europe only amount to $6,500,000,000. By our last census our per capita of wealth, as shown by the assessment rolls, was $341, and the people have never been bad about assessing their property too high.

The war veterans cannot be for repudiation on account of our alleged inability to pay. It is a fundamental principle of law and morals that a man must be just before he is generous and that gifts made by an insolvent are void as to creditors. Our government is giving them about $140,000,000 annually. If we can afford to be liberal, we ought to strain a point and be honest too. If our government can give it like a prince, it ought to pay like a gentleman.

Who Are the Debtors?

A large part of the debts figured against us are in fact not interest bearing debts. They consist of railroad, real estate and other corporation debts where defaults were made, and mortgages on the property have been foreclosed, the property sold and the debts practically extinguished.

The only debts that the people at large are interested in are the national debt and the state debts. The state debts, by the last census, amounted to $228,997,387. The county debts amounted to $145,048,045; school district debts, $36,701,948, while the debts of cities and towns amounted to $724,453,000, making a total of $1,135,210,442. You will observe that about three-fourths of this total debt is owed by the cities and towns. With this borrowed money they have built gas, electric light and water works plants, paved their streets, etc. Now, the 16 to 1 city man asks his country brother, who uses coal oil in his house and darkness outside, who draws his water from a well and bathes in the creek, who splits the mud in wet weather and kicks up the dust in dry, to help him repudiate the debt incurred by him in getting ahead of the countryman as to these comforts and conveniences of life. As to all our private domestic debts, it is immaterial to the government whether the redheaded men owe the black headed ones, or the black headed ones owe the redheaded ones. One holds the debt and the other holds the property it purchased, and they cancel each other.

Injustice of Scaling Debts.

The suggestion is sometimes made that, by the enhancement of gold, debts have been increased when measured in property, and therefore they ought to be scaled. I have discussed the gold enhancement theory, but desire to add: That practically all our debts were contracted since the gold standard was adopted, and that standard entered into and became a part of every contract, and if gold has advanced it would be just as dishonest to pay by any other standard as it would be if it had not advanced. If a man contracts for 1,000 bushels of corn, it is no answer to his contract to say that corn has risen since the contract was made. Besides, all our obligations have passed from hand to hand, most of them many times, and the present holders had no more to do with the rise or fall of gold than they did with the rise or fall of the tides.

The underlying, fructifying element of this 16 to 1 movement is socialism. It is the same old effort to get something for nothing. The Coxeyites wanted grub for nothing. The single tax cranks want land for nothing. The Populists want government monopoly of transportation and private monopoly of the wailing business for nothing. The 16 to 1 people want 50 per cent of debts for nothing. The Bellamyites want everything for nothing. And I might suggest that the new woman wants our bifurcated garments for nothing, but that is not pertinent to the subject under discussion and I will not do so.

The movement means repudiation. All else is theory, pretense and dreams. It is an effort to pass a left handed bankrupt bill, not for the benefit of the unfortunate debtor who cannot pay, but for the rich as well, who can pay, but want to beat their creditors. The poor man is not in debt; he never had a chance to get in debt. The corporations, speculators and plungers generally constitute the debtor class. Every wage earner belongs to the creditor class. No one would be benefited by 16 to 1 coinage except the debtor class. Even the mine owner would not, for the temporary stimulus given to silver would increase its production until the price would fall below what it is now. On the other hand, all would suffer. If a bill for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 were to pass either house of congress, and it was ascertained that it would pass the other house and that the president would sign it, the panic that would ensue would be to that of 1893 what a tornado is to a zephyr. Creditors, to avoid being paid in debased money, would crowd and crush for payment as the people do for exit in a theater on an alarm of fire. Credit and confidence, the twin divinities of prosperity, would depart from us. All business would be paralyzed, labor unemployed, sad despair would hang her black pall in a million of homes, only to be lifted when reason resumed her sway. It took France 50 years to entirely recover from the John Law fiasco.

How England Is Ruining Us.

The Democratic [illegible] in order to undermine the moral sense of the people and make repudiation palatable, rail about England's wealth and falsely asserts that she is trying to dictate our monetary system and to crush us. England is rich, but if she is trying to ruin us she has a peculiar way of manifesting her hostility. For the year ending June 30, 1894, she took $425,000,000 of our exports, about seven times as much as all the free silver countries in the world. We took $107,000,000 of her exports, and she paid us the difference in gold or its equivalent. Did you ever hear a butcher or a baker or a man with cotton to sell complaining that his customers had too much money to spend? Instead of trying to drive us to a gold standard, it would be immensely to her interest to have her commercial rival abandon the standard of commerce and take a back seat with the half civilized, noncommercial nations. The ridiculous story of Ernest Seyd was exploded years ago, and, though the vase was shattered, the scent of that lie hangs round the country. The silver tongued orators still [illegible] people there was a conspiracy to demonetize silver, although no man has ever been able to call the name of a single conspirator. In 1873 the motive for demonetizing silver was on the wrong side. The silver dollar was then worth nearly 3 cents more than the gold dollar. Who at that time could foresee the fall of silver? Our statesmen and financiers are as shrewd as any on earth, and they got no glimpse of the coming event. Only to these unnamable conspirators was the revelation vouchsafed. It seems they had a little Patmos isle all to themselves and worked the world on the heavenly tip!

Several congressmen, in the presence of an irate constituency, have stated they did not know the standard dollar was being demonetized when they voted for the act of 1873. It was read several times in their presence. There is no way to make people understand things. They might have been deaf. One all sufficient reason why they did not so understand is that it was not being done. This dollar was not demonetized, but on the contrary has been money, and good money, every day since 1792.

England has loaned us money at a lower rate of interest than anybody else would. This is the very head and front of all her offending, and the violent 16 to 1 people want to punch her head for doing this. There is an old adage which runs this way, "If you want to lose a friend, lend him money."

Want Repudiation, Not Free Coinage.

To prove that it is repudiation of debt and not coinage the 16 to 1 man is after, propose to him free and unlimited coinage without the legal tender attachment. If there is nothing the matter with silver except the fact that it is debarred from the mints, then free and unlimited coinage, without the legal tender provision, would set it all right and bring it to par. Gold would not suffer by such a test. Your proposition would nauseate him. Why? Because it is not coinage he is after, but repudiation by means of legal tender law.

They propose two plans for forcing a debased silver standard on the country. First, not allow contracts for payment in gold. Second, if this does not work, then reduce the gold in a gold dollar. With reference to the first plan, maintaining the value of money by legal enactment and penalties has been tried in most countries and has proven an ignominious failure in every instance. England tried it off and on for nearly 500 years. France tried it for centuries. The north tried it with greenbacks and the south tried it with Confederate money. While it was a death penalty in France to refuse the assignats, they fell in value until it took $36,000 of them to buy $1 in specie. Eggs must have been worth $500 apiece in assignats. What a pity our inflation friends could not have lived there and then!

A government can rob one part of its people for the benefit of the other part as to existing debts, but there its power ends. It cannot make its people trade with each other, except upon terms satisfactory to both parties to the contract. If the money offered to the seller does not suit him he does not sell. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a farmer for his produce, he would have only enough for home consumption, until he found a man with better money, and so it would be all along the line. The proposal to take away the right of contract shows that desperation has usurped the seat of reason. We hold all that we do hold by virtue of contract right. It is the bulwark of our liberty. It was for this, above all things, that Magna Charta was written. When we surrender this supreme right, we go back to barbarism and become miserable puppets to every mob that may seize the helm of state.

A New Counterfeit Device.

The other method suggested to bring about parity of the metals is to reduce the gold in a gold dollar. Our government has hitherto manifested blind, unreasoning prejudice against that kind of statesmanship. Indeed it has had its deputy marshals busy for 100 years hunting misguided patriots who were trying to take this near cut to wealth. If this sort of a bill ever passes congress, I suggest as a rider to the bill that all convicted counterfeiters be liberated and given right of action against the government for false imprisonment. All governments have honored their pioneers, and these men were but the forerunners—the John the Baptists—of this new religion of debauchment of our money.

A republic rests entirely upon the morals of its people. The story of Washington and his hatchet, told by loving lips to innocent childhood, has made millions of truthful men and women. What would be the effect in this country upon unborn generations of a story like this: At the close of the nineteenth century the people of the United States became so corrupt they repudiated one-half of their debts by paying them in money worth only half of its face value.

An American in a foreign land looks with a swelling heart upon Old Glory, as it proudly flaunts the breeze, the symbol of liberty and honor. Pass this act of repudiation and he would look upon it with shame. For enthusing purposes we might as well pull it down and run up a dish rag.

But, Mr. President and gentlemen, allow me in conclusion to say that our country is in no danger of repudiation. This 16 to 1 coinage clamor is but one of the manifestations of hard times, brought on by the late panic. On low lands in the night time a deadly miasma accumulates, but when the bright sun climbs over the hilltops and shoots his purifying rays into the bottom, the miasma is dispelled, the atmosphere is sweetened and made wholesome, and men go forth to their daily avocations with assurance of health. In spite of all the isms that have afflicted us, in spite of demagogism on the stump and in legislative halls, this country is rapidly advancing. Our factories are taxed to their utmost with orders, and the wages of their employees have been everywhere voluntarily raised. Prices that have been depressed by the panic are improving. Sinister discontent, with all her imps, is fleeing before the benign presence of prosperity, and in after years the heresies of today will only be remembered as a troubled dream. The American people are honest and patriotic. Upon this rock we build our faith, and all the ages and agencies of truth are ours for the superstructure.

At Work Again.

A few applications of Salvation Oil will readily cure sprains and bruises, and heal cuts, burns and scalds. It is undoubtedly the best pain-cure on the market, and should be, ready for use, in every home in the land. Mr. Frank Stubenhaver 1337 Elm St., Dubuque, Iowa, states: "I used Salvation Oil on a sprained elbow, which threatened to prevent me from working, and after several thorough rubbings, I awoke the very next morning much relieved and able to go to work. Had I not used Salvation Oil I certainly would have lost a week's work, which would have amounted to many times the cost of a bottle of Oil. Everybody should keep Salvation Oil in the house." It is sold everywhere for only 25 cents.

For sale by F. Pott Green
Parrish, Bellefonte Pa.

—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. and we believe of the Y's held a parlor conference, last Friday evening, at the home of Mrs. John P. Harris. It was a pleasant and successful occasion. To-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock a mother's meeting will be held in the rooms of the Union, to which all ladies, especially mothers, are invited. On the following (Friday) afternoon, at the same hour and place, the Loyal Temperance Legion will meet. The young boys will find this meeting profitable.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ of much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1897.

Speaker Reed has not authorized the statement that he will not appoint the other House committees until the meeting of the regular session of Congress next December. To all inquiries on the subject the Speaker has replied in substance that he has not decided the matter definitely. The impression left upon the mind of those who have talked with him on the subject is that Mr. Reed will be governed by circumstances. There is reason to believe that the committee assignments have practically been completed and could be announced at short notice. A gentleman whose position is as good as anybodys for getting advance knowledge of Mr. Reed's intentions, said when asked about the committees: "I don't know, but my guess is that the committees will be announced at the present session, but not until the joint resolution naming the day of adjournment has been adopted and signed by the President.

It having been made very plain by the business-like beginning of the debate on the Dingley tariff bill in the House that the Republicans intend to put that measure through just as it is on the afternoon of March 31st, in accordance with the rule which has been adopted, the men who are trying to get the bill amended in all sorts of ways have transferred their attention to the members of the Senate Finance committee, which has already taken the bill up for consideration. These men are now predicting that the bill will be amended out of all resemblance to itself in the Senate, but Republicans are loth to believe that the Republicans on the Finance committee—Senators Morrill, Allison, Aldrich, Platt and Wolcott—will sanction any amendments calculated to make the bill any less protective to American interests. Senator Jones, of Nevada, holds the balance of power between Republicans and Democrats in the committee, and he has only recently said that he believed in protection as much as he ever did. Injurious amendments may be added on the floor of the Senate, but Republicans do not expect such from the Finance committee.

Representative Cannon, of Ills., has a habit of getting off retorts in such a droll and dry manner that he seldom fails to make his victim join in the laughter which usually follows. Speaking of the Indian Appropriation bill, one of those that failed at the last session, Representative Sayres, of Texas, expressed the opinion that President McKinley would not sign the bill if it were passed. Looking straight at Mr. Sayres, Mr. Cannon said very slowly and distinctly: "I have great confidence in my friend, but I would never shoot him for a prophet." Mr. Sayers joined in the shout of laughter. The House acted promptly upon the advice of Mr. Cannon, who was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the last House, and passed the appropriation bills that failed at the last Congress, just as they had been passed before, with the exception of one paragraph in the Indian bill. There was no occasion to do over again what had been well done at first.

Wonderful Malarial Bitters.

The recommendations of the best Chemists and Medical practitioners assure the public of the purity of Speer's Wines and they are as well assured of the purity of Aunt Rachael's Malarial Bitters, the base of which is this wine, only made bitter by herbs and roots among which are Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Ginger, etc. It is used daily by the Medical Faculty. Druggists sell the Bitters.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, undertook to give the Republicans and Democrats of the Senate a scolding because the vacancies in the Senate committees had not been filled, but he had no reply to make when Senator Chandler said: "Doesn't the Senator know that neither party has a majority here unless it gets the co-operation of the Populists. Now I would suggest that if the Senator will only cast his vote with us, we will have the necessary working majority."

The speech of Senator Davis, of Minn., now chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in favor of the Arbitration Treaty, has made new friends for the treaty. Mr. Davis stated in his speech, which was made in executive session, that he had opposed the treaty as it was sent to the Senate, but that the amendments now added had removed the objectionable features and that he was heartily in favor of its ratification.

Postmaster General Gary has decided that except in cases which present some extraordinary reason for a deviation the old rules will be adhered to in the appointment of postmasters. These rules in brief are about as follows: Republican Senators will be allowed to name the postmaster of the largest city in their Congressional district; Republican Representatives will name all other postmasters in their districts, and in districts represented in Congress by Democrats or Populists and in States having no Republican Senators, the choice will be made by the Republican chairman or some other designated referee. The Congressional delegations must also keep track of the expiration of the terms of postmasters, as the department will not notify them.

An Aged Lady's Death.

Mrs. Margaret Teats, a widow lady residing with her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Mechtley, on Howard street, passed away on Monday at 9.45. Her death was due to a general breaking down of the system caused by old age. She was 83 years of age, and was a native of Centre county. Her former home was at Hublersburg.

She was a conscientious, Christian lady, and a member of the Evangelical church for a great many years.

Deceased was the mother of Grocer Harry Teats of Curwensville, Pa., and also of the late Philip Teats, whose widow, Mrs. S. A. Teats, resides on Bishop street. She also has three grandchildren residing in Bellefonte, namely: Mrs. J. A. Finkbinder, Miss Margaret Teats and Master John Teats.

"For three years I suffered from Salt Rheum. It covered my hands to such an extent that I could not wash them. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me." Libbie Young, Popes Mills, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Was a Pitcher and Also an Alderman.

Chester, Pa., March 22.—David Anderson, an alderman of this city and a former base ball pitcher of repute, died to-day. He was 38 years of age and in 1890 was a member of the Philadelphia National league club. Since then he has played on minor teams.

Woman Suffrage in Washington.

The Washington Senate has passed a bill for an amendment to the constitution conferring the elective franchise on women, the question to be submitted at the next general election in November, 1898. A bill of similar purport has already passed the House.

Worms in Children

Mother Gray's Sweet Worm Powders, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure feverishness and destroy worms. At all druggists 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S Olmsted. LeRoy, N. Y.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER, Grand Marshal of the Inaugural Parade appointed U. S. Grant (third), Webb C. Hayes, Harry A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur and Russell Harrison, all sons of former Republican Presidents, as special aides on his staff.

TryGra n-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package Sold by all grocers,

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our high grade inspected Nursery Stock. Many new specialties offered this year for the first time, as well as the standard varieties of fruits and ornamentals. No previous experience necessary. Write for terms, stating age, etc.
Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher,
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 24 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, etc. Send for large, free Catalogue.

No. 874. Surrey Harness—Price $15.00. As good as sells for $22.50. No. 606. Surrey—Price with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $90. As good as sells for $60.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas the Honorable J. G Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the county of Centre, and the Honorable Corlis Faulkner, Associate Judge in and for Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date of 1st day of January, 1897, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre and to commence on the 4th Monday of April, being the 26th day of April, 1897, and to continue one week. Notice is hereby given to the coroner, justice of the peace, aldermen and constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Notice is also hereby given and by virtue the precept of the Judges aforesaid, issued as aforesaid, there will be held a special court of Common Pleas, for the trial of civil cases, beginning on Monday, April 26th, 1897 at 10 o'clock, upon which all persons summoned as jurors are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 52th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1897, and the one hundred and twenty-first year of the independence of the United States. W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

FOR RENT—A frame house situated on the corner of East High and Ridge streets Bellefonte.
Inquire of WILLAM JONES,
M17 w2t-dtf. Agent.

FOR RENT—A frame house situated on East Howard street Bellefonte.
Inquire of WM. JONES
M17 w2t-dtf. Agent.

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves.

—August Schrader, the "divine healer," has gravitated to Altoona, and is laying hands on some of the people for the purpose of curing them of disease.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

STERLING BICYCLES

BEAR EXAMINATION.

Strong, graceful, easy running and durable.

Sterling Cycle Works, Chicago, Ill.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

AGENCY:

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR NAME

OF GOOD AGENT, WHOSE

SHALL IT BE?

If Everybody Knew What Everybody Should Know, Everybody Would Know Enough To Ask For

"CYDONINE"

For chapped hands or face.

For Use After Shaving.

For all Roughness of Skin.

It is the Best.

For it Cures.

And it is Only 15c.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

.....AT.....

Green's . . . Pharmacy,

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,
BELLEFONTE, - - - PA

Sale Register.

All persons having their sale bills printed at this office can have the same advertised under this head free of charge, in both the REPUBLICAN and DAILY NEWS.

Saturday April 10—1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House, in Bellefonte, James Turner, Administrator will sell A valuable Pice of ground situated in Huston Township Centre Co. on which there is a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, a good well of water and a valuable spring.

CLEMENT DALE Attorney

One mile west of Old Fort, in Potter Twp. Wednesday, March 31, Joseph Grossman will sell 1 lumber sled, Ranch cultivator, Farquar cider press, Champion self rake reaper, fodder cutter, Syracuse plow, harrow, 2 corn scrapers, single cultivator, corn planter, set of tug harness, set of plow harness, set of fly nets, good blacksmith bellows, 2 No 7 cook stoves, sewing machine, set of dishes, glassware, lanterns, and other things too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. WILLIAM GOHEEN,
Auctioneer.

Legal Notices.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the Orphans Court of Centre Co., Estate of Warren S. Lucas' dec'd. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountant, will meet for the purposes of said appointment all parties in interest, at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte on Tuesday the 9th day of March 1897 at 10 o'clock a. m. Parties interested will then and there present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN C. HELINE, AUDITOR.
f18 3t

ESTATE OF BETHIA E. MOORE, DEC'D. —Letters of administration on the estate of Bethia E. Moore, late of Huston township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, have been granted to James Turner, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JAMES TURNER, Adm'r.
CLEMENT DALE, Attorney. feb26-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin F. Richley, deceased, late of Erie, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay duly authenticated for settlement to W. R. FROM,
feb26-6t* Adm'r.

Mother and Son.

Both Sorely Afflicted, but Relief is Found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Call, Lafayette, Ind.

The *Call* has known the Byers family, of Talbot, Ind., for a long time, and J. W. Byers is one of those deliberate men who say little, but read and observe much. Mr. Byers has been suffering for the past three years with grip and kindred troubles. His mother has ever been a sufferer, resulting later in the most aggravating form of rheumatism. Some time ago Mr. Byers was persuaded by a neighbor to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It didn't take long to set Mr. Byers to talking about this remedy, and the *Call* sent a special representative to his home to ascertain the exact facts. The subjoined sworn statement of Mr. Byers is sufficient. It tells the facts simply and briefly:

"I know positively that I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was persuaded by one of my neighbors, Maxen Williams, to try them, as he claimed to have been cured by them. I had the grip three times, and was taken down with rheumatism, and did not expect to live. The doctors said I would never get well. They advised me to take a change of climate. I was reduced from one hundred and thirty-five to one hundred and five pounds. As soon as I began taking the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I began to gain strength and the use of my limbs was restored. I had been almost helpless for two years, the stiffness in my limbs had been painful in the extreme. But with the use of the pills the pain ceased and now I am as limber and as active as when a boy.

"I was also troubled a great deal with my kidneys, but the ailment has entirely disappeared. I have been a subject for the doctors for a long time. Two reputable physicians had treated me for months, and I had spent a large amount of money for patent medicines, but to no avail. As I said, I finally took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and here I am well. I believe that is the most wonderful remedy ever made. I need not extol this remedy for all my neighbors know what my condition was and what cured me. They will all tell you that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

My mother, who is seventy years old, was also troubled with rheumatism and could scarcely move. She was very wakeful at night and had no appetite. She took five boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and now she is in perfect health, and does all her own work on a farm.

(Signed) J. W. BYERS."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1896.

JAMES GOODWINE, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

MANY PARTS OF SOUTH AND WEST HAVE NO MONEY.

Business Conducted by Barter—A Remarkable Speech by W. E. Dodge—Tells New York Chamber of Commerce What Caused Bryan's Big Vote—A Bad Currency System—Farmers Have Real Grievances—Must Be Attended to Before 1900.

Mr. W. E. Dodge, one of New York's most enterprising and philanthropic business men, was a delegate from the New York chamber of commerce to the business men's sound money convention which met recently at Indianapolis. He was a member of the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention. A short time after he was chairman of the arbitration committee at Washington. In both capacities he had excellent opportunities for meeting representatives from different states. The following is a part of his somewhat remarkable speech before the chamber of commerce when submitting his report of the Indianapolis monetary convention:

"I was surprised, sir, to find the assertion made constantly by men from the far western states and the south and southwestern states that it was not Mr. Bryan and it was not silver that they were in favor of, but they needed some change to bring relief from the terrible condition of poverty and scarcity of money under which they labored. They felt that their condition was so extreme and so painful that any change would be of value, and when I came to look into the matter and to talk in a friendly and kindly way with them they all confirmed the same feeling, which I had found at a long conversation in the treasury department, in Washington, that the circulation of the country is quite out of joint, that the lungs and heart are congested and that the extremities of the country are absolutely without any blood.

"I found that there were great sections of the southern and western country where there was absolutely no money at all, where the most primitive forms of barter obtained, where everything was most disorganized. One gentleman told me that in his county, which was quite a rich agricultural country, by some happy accident a $50 bank bill had come down into the county, and that he had taken a horse and buggy and spent four days in visiting all the towns in the county striving to get it changed into smaller bills, but had been unable to do so, and finally was obliged to send it to Richmond. There were senators who told me that their constituents never saw a dollar of money from the beginning of the year to the end, with the result that they had constantly to go into debt to the local storekeepers. The local storekeepers received their pay in kind. In fact, everything was drifting back to the old times before money was invented. This was not in one section of the country only, but in large sections.

"We can quite easily understand that where there is not sufficient money to establish a national bank under the very onerous laws at present in force there is nothing else to take the place. The same difficulty has come up in other parts of the world. In Austria and Hungary, in southern Germany and in southern France these difficulties were understood and appreciated years ago, and agricultural banks have been founded there, and they have doubled the value of real estate, and they have made the peasantry and the farmers rich and prosperous.

"The same thing has taken place in Scotland, as many of our friends know. Every town in Scotland with over 1,000 people has a branch bank of some one of the great banks of Edinburgh or Glasgow. A man of good character who wants to fit out a fishing smack or buy anything for his farm is able to go there, and if his credit is good he is able to borrow money as cheaply as any merchant could. It has a double effect. It is not only giving to those neighborhoods the money that they actually need, but it is educating the people in thrift and promptness. I have talked with a great many of my banking friends, who say that the whole thing depends upon the character of the people; that the people are speculative and that nothing can be done for them. My impression is that if some thoughtful plan could be suggested it would be quite possible to educate all the agricultural people of the country to understand that a man who is thrifty and honest and sober and prompt can always in some way get some money. It is a very hard thing—we do not understand it at all here because we have so much money moving among us—but if every time we went to a store we were unable to buy anything except on credit, if we had no money to pay down to enable us to reap the advantages of cash payments, we should begin to be fretful. I do hope, sir, that the thoughtful and good men of the north and east will be willing to take up this subject.

"It was brought out at the Indianapolis convention that after the first sad, serious mistake made necessary by the exigencies of the civil war we had gone on with makeshifts ever since. One bit of legislation necessary to bridge us over a particular crisis has been met with another. With every issue of bonds and of greenbacks, and with every other form of currency, legislative enactments have been made, and they contradict and overlap each other, and the business of the treasury is exceedingly hard and difficult.

"I came away from Indianapolis with this very firm impression, and I have only ventured to submit it because I feel it so deeply that unless those of us in the more favored parts of the country understand the condition of our brothers and our fellow citizens in the other parts of the country, unless we wisely instruct and educate them and bring about some wise methods for their relief, when the year 1900 comes we shall be swamped with an infinitely more powerful vote against us than during this last election."

The Question of Branch Banks.

If small national banks are to be encouraged in the more sparsely settled portions of the country, the question arises whether they should be purely local organizations or branches of the great metropolitan banks. The old United States bank had branches which, by virtue of their connection with a large central institution, had some advantages over the local banks with which they competed, but were in more than one instance the objects of adverse state legislation. This spirit of local hostility to a bank located in another city, and perhaps another state, left memories which still survive and which account in part for the opposition to branch banks.

But the experience of England and Scotland, Canada and Australia, is strongly and uniformly in favor of large central banks with many branches. The banks of Canada are able to maintain a singular uniformity in the rates of interest in the great commercial centers and in the remote agricultural regions because the banks of Montreal and Toronto have their branches in Manitoba and the Pacific region and can transfer the surplus capital of one locality to meet the deficiency in another as it cannot be done by wholly independent banks. The conditions in Canada are very much like those of the United States, and the success of the Canadian banks in doing what we recognize the importance of having done is entitled to great weight in our considerations. In Scotland it is well known that the branch system has greatly favored those agricultural interests which in our own country are so much in need of financial accommodation.

The preponderance of financial testimony is decidedly in favor of the branch system, most of the opposition to which comes, or would come, from local financial interests, jealous of strong outside competition. There is a feeling of distrust of all banks which is born of ignorance. It increases rapidly with the increase of a bank's capital and the extension of its operations, which are supposed to prove the bank to be a monopoly.—Iron Age.

Bryan's Mistaken Policy.

Aren't Bryan and his friends making a great mistake by continuing the discussion of the silver question at this time? It is nearly four years until the next presidential election, and the people can learn a whole lot about silver and the effect of cheap money upon wages and savings in four years. They learned much that Bryan didn't want them to know during the four short months of the last campaign. It is noticeable that in the states where the question was most discussed the majorities against Bryan were heavy or his majorities were unexpectedly small.

If the silverites will think of the great amount of work done in the states west of Pennsylvania, east of Colorado and north of Tennessee and reflect upon the result of the election, they will, if they are wise and want to win in 1900, conclude to drop educational work and to proceed on some less dangerous line. If Bryan and his friends would stop talking about silver for three years, it would be difficult for the "goldbugs" to get people to listen to their convincing arguments. If our hard times should unfortunately continue, Bryan might step out a few days before the 1900 election and say, "I told you so," and a majority of the voters, without having given the matter much thought, might conclude that perhaps the "crime of 1873" was responsible for the lack of prosperity. But if they study the question for four whole years they will be certain that neither silver nor any kind of cheap money ever brought prosperity to any country, though they have often brought hard times. The wage earners will understand that 16 to 1 is an underhanded scheme to lower wages and the farmers that they cannot, by juggling with cheap money, get any advantage of the rest of the world in the matter of prices of farm products. This educational work must be stopped short, or the cause of free silver is lost.

No Free Silver Bimetallism.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver, when it does not preserve its parity with gold, cannot be a condition in true bimetallism because in its effects it is directly antagonistic to the system. Whenever practiced, it always results in monometallism, and silver at that. Such is the case now in all silver countries, as Mexico and China, and such was the case in the United States in the 40 years prior to 1834.

No mystery about it. When the Shakers offered some time ago to give away a bottle of their. Digestive Cordial to any one who might call at ther New York office, there was a great many people thought they were crazy.

Subsequent events proved it to have been a very clever advertising transaction, for although they gave away thousands of bottles, it was in the end profitable; nearly ever one that took a free bottle came back for more and paid for it with pleasure, saying they had derived better results from its use than from any other medicine they had ever used.

There is nothing so uniformly successful in the treatment of stomach troubles as the Shaker Digestive Cordial, and what is better than all, it relieves at once.

Laxol, the new form of Castor Oil is so palatable that childern lick the spoon clean.

Fitz Gets $38,000.

Fitzsimmons will receive $38,000 in money as the result of his victory. This includes the $15,000 purse, Corbett,s $10,000 side bet, and a lump sum, amounting to $13,000, for his share in the profits to accrue from the pictures taken by the kinetoscope people. Corbett well get $13,000, too, from the picture business, but this will barely pay his training expenses, which are heavy.

Jackson, in His Last Confession on the Scaffold Says Walling is Innocent.

Jackson and Walling, the murderers of Pearle Bryan, were to be hanged at Newport, Ky., to-day. The men were led out for execution, when Jackson broke down on the scaffold and confessed that Walling was an innocent man. Jackson was hanged and Walling held. Both men had made a confession in which they claimed to be innocent. Jackson had been plead with by the mother of Walling to confess to the truth and save her son, who was innocent, but he replied, "No, if I hang he shall hang with me."

JOS. HORNE & CO

GETTING ALONG

towards house cleaning and moving time. There will be new Rugs and Curtains and Draperies to buy and perhaps new Furniture.

You make a mistake

which will cost you money if you fail to get our prices on anything the house needs.

We have

GOOD WINDOW SHADES

which we sell complete with spring roller and brackets at 35 cents each.

It is a good, firm material, oil-finished and opaque.

Sash Curtain Materials in light and dainty fabrics at 5 cents a yard.

Excellent Sash Curtain Muslin at 12 1-2 cents a yard, worth a good deal more.

The finest line of Lace Curtains at $2.00 a pair ever seen in this region and from that at all prices up to as high as you care to go.

We sell

FURNITURE

also, including a splendid line of IRON AND BRASS BEDS at very low prices.

We have a special CHILD'S CRIB which we call the "Dreamland" made of iron and heavily white enameled, not a splinter of wood in it, which we sell at $5.00 with a woven wire spring bottom.

Our new catalogue will give descriptions and pictures of everything.

Penn Avenue and Fifth Street,
PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE

—A VALUABLE—

HOUSE and LOT

—ON—

EAST LINN STREET,

—IN THE—

Borough of Bellefonte.

The House Contains

8 ROOMS AND 2 ATTICS,

(one finished.)

Has a complete system of

—ELECTRIC LIGHTING—

AND GAS PIPES

All through the House.

Has also STEAM HEAT in every room except the Kitchen.

Has the best working Sesspool on the street, also a right to enter the sewer.

On the lot there is a foundation for a stable and all other necessary out-buildings.

The Lot is 50 feet front and 200 deep, running back to an Alley.

It is on the best street in the town, in the best neighborhood, and will be sold at a bargain.

The purchaser can leave $2,000 remain on the property if desired.

For further information write or apply to

EDWARD T. TUTEN,
Republican Office.
Bellefonte, Pa.

CREDIT BANKS.

CAN BE MADE TO GREATLY BENEFIT AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES.

The American Agriculturist Explains How Farmers Are "Milked" by Crossroads Stores—With Credit Banks They Could Borrow at Low Rates of Interest—They Would Then Be Free to Buy In the Cheapest and Sell In the Dearest Market.

The American Agriculturist, one of the leading farm journals of this country, has been running a series of excellent editorials on the subject of credit banks for the benefit of farmers. One of the first, in the issue of Nov. 21, 1896, discussed the agricultural credit banks of England. It attracted considerable attention, and the Grange and Farmers' Alliance in several states are seriously considering a trial of the system there outlined.

A recent editorial showed some of the benefits of the Scotch credit banks which loan small amounts to borrowers without collateral, but who can give at least two good sureties. By this means a capable and trustworthy young man can obtain a few hundred dollars, at a moderate rate of interest, with which to stock a farm which he has just bought. He does not have to pay interest on a dollar more than he actually uses and at any time can return any part of what is borrowed and stop interest on the part returned. Dunning Macleod, a great authority upon banking, says that this system, introduced years ago, gave Scottish agriculture a prodigious stimulus, while to it also he attributes the marvelous development of manufactures and other industries in Scotland in the face of adverse natural conditions. Macleod declares that the use of this form of credit has been more helpful to Scotland that the richest gold or silver mines would have been.

The Agriculturist then described the special benefits of the branch banks of Scotland and Canada. Ten Scotch banks have 1,000 branches. Each little town where there is an agent of one of these ten banks has practically the same banking privileges as though the headquarters of the bank were in the town, whereas the American town's facilities are confined to the little bank located in its midst, or, more likely, in a larger town, village or city 10 or 20 miles away, for it is often 50 and sometimes 100 miles from points in the south and west to the nearest bank.

We quote the following from one of the more recent editorials in The Agriculturist:

"The agricultural credit bank described in our previous article, or our own very successful co-operative building and loan associations, might also establish branches or agencies. Thus one society could have a representative in every town or hamlet in a county or group of counties, bringing its advantages home to depositors and borrowers everywhere. In this way, even in a sparsely settled farming country, a co-operative banking society could get enough business to be soundly successful. The agricultural credit banks described in the editorial referred to enable the honest poor to co-operate in other matters. The testimony of hundreds of similar institutions in Europe shows beyond all question that these credit societies have 'encouraged co-operation in all its forms, stimulated thrift and self help and improved the whole moral and material condition of their members.' The need is certainly urgent for similar effort at self help in very many farming communities in this country as well as among workers in other occupations. In these times, when the margin of profit is so close in farming, as in other business, it is all the more necessary for farmers to be able to conduct their affairs with the utmost economy, for which purpose capital at reasonable rates of interest is an imperative necessity.

"Whatever opinions are entertained concerning the standard of values, there should be unanimity in an effort to perfect a sound plan of co-operative banking that will enable farmers to help themselves. How great this need is can hardly be exaggerated. Taking the United States as a whole, we doubt if one-tenth of our farmers use banks or are within convenient reach of banking accommodation. Without it they cannot employ credit in the true sense. Yet nine-tenths of the volume of business transacted by other people is done with credit instruments. But the average farmer is able to use only the credit offered by the crossroads store, which 'milks' him to the tune of 15 to 40 per cent by taking his stuff in trade at far below market price, charging big profits on what the farmer buys, and on top of this exacting exorbitant interest.

"No legitimate business can stand this sort of 'accommodation,' certainly not agriculture. The evil exists whether prices are high or low, currency plenty or scarce. The deeper one delves into this matter the plainer it appears that, whatever is done about monetary standards, better banking accommodations—that is, better facilities for the use of credit instruments, such as checks, drafts, etc.—are vital to the farmer's welfare. Nor can he, need he or will he pay more for these facilities than do those in other business."

A Good Example.

The action of the silver Republicans in deciding to make the money issue paramount sets a good example to the gold Democrats, the Baltimore News (Dem.) says: "They must keep themselves in readiness to support, not merely by assenting vote, but by active work and friendly counsel, any effort which may be honestly put forward by the incoming administration to place the finances of the country upon a sound basis. They would stultify their course in the contest of last year if they allowed party considerations to have so much as a feather's weight in comparison with their duty upon this issue of transcendent moment."

Mr. Bryan on Equality.

In his speech at New York on Feb. 26 Mr. Bryan said: "If any person believes a government should single out a few people and give them advantages over others, he does not understand equality under the law."

This is very true. But, in demanding that silver mine owners be permitted to take 50 cents' worth of bullion to the treasury and have it stamped as $1, is not Mr. Bryan advocating the very inequality under the law which he rebukes? Would not free coinage of silver at a fictitious ratio be to "single out a few people and give them advantages over others?" The owners of silver bullion in this country are very few indeed.

Again Mr. Bryan says, "No just government ought to enable or permit one citizen to injure another citizen."

True. But would not the government do this if it enabled one class of citizens, the debtors, to discharge their obligations to another class, the creditors, in dollars worth only half as much as were the dollars loaned? If the government were to make wampum or conch shells legal tender for the payment of debt, would it not enable one class of citizens to injure another class? And would it not do the same in depreciating the currency of the country to a 50 cent basis?

The people so decided last November.

Afraid of 16 to 1 Fire.

The Democrats of Rhode Island will, it is said, ignore the currency question in their coming state convention. They will ignore it for the same reason that a burnt child stops playing with fire. It is to be hoped that the Democrats will profit by past mistakes. It would be a pity not to have the two great old parties in the field in 1900.

Japan's Progressive Step.

Japan shows both its progressiveness and its financial honesty and sense in providing for gold and silver coinage at a ratio of 32⅓ to 1. This is the commercial ratio enforced by Jefferson and sought by every succeeding administration until the Blandites tried to make a dollar out of 50 cents.—New York World.

The N. Y. Weekly Tribune

FOR

EVERY member of
EVERY family on
EVERY farm, in
EVERY village, in
EVERY State or Territory.

FOR Education,
FOR Noble Manhood,
FOR True Womanhood.

IT GIVES all important news of the Nation.
IT GIVES all important news of the World.
IT GIVES the most reliable market reports.
IT GIVES brilliant and instructive editorials.
IT GIVES fascinating short stories.
IT GIVES an unexcelled agricultural department.
IT GIVES scientific and mechanical information.
IT GIVES illustrated fashion articles.
IT GIVES humorous illustrations.
IT GIVES entertainment to young and old.
IT GIVES satisfaction everywhere to everybody.

We Furnish The Republican and New York Tribune" 1 Year for $1.50. Cash in Advance.

Address all orders to The Republican

Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Best, Tribune Office, New York City, and a sample copy of the "New York Weekly Tribune" will be mailed to you.

A Great Magazine Offer!

3 FOR 1

3 FOR 1

The regular subscription price of "DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE," "JUDGE'S LIBRARY," and "FUNNY PICTURES" is $3.30 } We will send all three to you for one year for $2.00, or six months for $1.

"DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE" is by far the best family magazine published; there is none of our monthlies in which the beautiful and the useful, pleasure and profit, fashion and literature are so fully presented as in Demorest's. There is in fact, no publication pretending to a similar scope and purpose which can compare with it. Every number contains a free pattern coupon.

"JUDGE'S LIBRARY" is a monthly magazine of fun, filled with illustrations in caricature and replete with wit and humor. Its contributors are the best of American wits and illustrators.

"FUNNY PICTURES" is another humorous monthly; there is a laugh in every line of it.

All three of these magazines are handsomely gotten up. You should not miss this chance to secure them. Address,

Demorest's Magazine, No. 15 East 14th St., New York

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

He Designates April 9 and April 23 as Arbor Days.

REFERS TO TREE PLANTING

Not a Spot on Earth That May Not be Made More Beautiful by the Help of Trees and Flowers—We are Rapidly Passing from a Destructive to a Constructive Policy.

Harrisburg, March 19.—Governor Hastings issued the following Arbor Day proclamation to-day:

The custom of annually fixing a day to be celebrated as Arbor Day has spread into every section of the country. The value of these celebrations has been abundantly manifest. In the state which claims the honor of having originated Arbor Day, more than 350,000,000 trees were planted during the first five years.

The ceremonies incident to Arbor Day have created increasing interest in the growth and care of trees and have quickened the appreciation and importance of forest preservation. The necessity of covering with a new growth of trees the otherwise useless areas of our state is apparent in every section.

To this end, our lawmakers have appropriate legislation in progress. Young and old, more than ever, appreciate that there is not a spot on earth which may not be made more beautiful by the help of trees and flowers. School grounds have been adorned, the surroundings of the home have been beautified, public parks have been multiplied and the landscapes and charming scenery of Pennsylvania may yet be made still more attractive. We are rapidly passing from a destructive to a constructive policy. We have learned the lesson that trees and the forests are essential to our continued prosperity and that he who plants a tree, whether boy or man, is a public benefactor.

In pursuance of the joint resolutions of the general assembly, requesting the chief executive to appoint annually a day to be designated as Arbor Day, and I noteing the fact that differences in latitude and altitude cause a difference in the seasons in different portions of the state, I, Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, name and proclaim Friday, April 9, and Friday, April 23, as Arbor Days for the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

Let the people choose the day which they deem best suited for tree planting and teach the children how to select trees for fruit, for shade, for fuel and for timber, how to plant, protect and foster the several species of trees, shrubs and flowers, and how to use all these for economy and asthetic purposes. Let every pupil learn what the forests do, how they hold the rain and snow, feed the springs and the rivers, stay the floods and the freshets, and temper the summer's scorching sun and the winter's chilling blasts. In the orchard and the field, about the home and along the highway, upon the school grounds and on the barren hillsides, let trees be planted for use and for beauty, thereby adding to the charms of life in beautiful Pennsylvania.

The Kaiser Murder Trial.

Norristown, March 18.—The Kaiser murder trial is rapidly drawing to a close, All the evidence is now in and only the closing speeches and the Judge's charge remain before the case will be given to the jury. It is expected that the summing up of both sides will consume about two days.

Kaiser was on the stand yesterday for two hours and a half under cross-examination of the attorneys for the commonwealth. In the main he stuck to his story of the attack on his wife and himself by highwaymen and only contradicted himself in some minor details, such as any man would be liable to do under the sort of questions directed at the witness. After Kaiser left the stand the defense called a few witnesses in corroboration of his statement that he and his wife lived together in an amicable companionship.

For Christian Endeavorers.

Thousands of Christian Endeavor workers who would like to attend the Sixteenth International convention, which will be held in San Francisco in July of this year, are deterred from thinking seriously of doing so on account of the expense of the long journey. This has been called to the attention of 'The Philadelphia Press,' and the publishers of that journal have decided to furnish free any number of railroad tickets from Philadelphia to San Francisco and return to representatives of Christian Endeavor societies who will render a trifling service to 'The Press.' The offer involves the possible expenditure by 'The Press' of thousands of dollars and opens the way for all Christian Endeavorers to enjoy the experience of a lifetime—a journey across the continent under the most favorable auspices. Write to 'The Press' for details of the offer.

A Very Pretty Wedding.

A very pretty but quiet wedding took place on Wednesday evening at the Lutheran parsonage on East High street, when Miss Mary, daughter of the late Bartram Galbraith and only sister of Frank and William Galbraith of this place, was united with ex-Sheriff Daniel W. Woodring in the holy bond of wedlock by the Rev. E. Everett Hoshour, pastor of the Lutheran church.

Both parties are so well and favorably known in this their home that comment is unnecessary. They departed on the 8.32 train for eastern cities on a wedding tour, after which they will return to their home in this place.

The REPUBLICAN joins with their host of friends in wishing them a successful voyage through the sea of life and may their path never be crossed by thorns.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid. and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo' O.
Sold by Druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Woman's Face in a Jail Yard.

Peoria, Ill., March 17.—Pekin has a sensation. A year ago Friday a man named Wallace was hanged there for the murder of his sister. A week ago, when the warm rains fell, the grass took on a green hue all over the court house square and over the space where the stockade had stood, except over the spot occupied by the gallows, which is barren and presents the exact outlines of a woman's face with hair streaming in disarrangement down her back It is said to be a splendid likeness of the murdered woman.

Honored with Nomination.

Hon. Jas. Kerr of Clearfield has been honored for the fourth time with the nomination for clerk of the house of Representatives. Though his party is shorn of power to elect its choice in this instance yet the fact that Mr. Kerr has been named, and without opposition, for this important office is a matter upon which he may be congratulated. He has already served two terms as clerk very acceptably.

—After an expenditure of nearly three millions of dollars and six years experimenting Thomas A. Edison has demonstrated that his scheme for the separation of iron ore from sand by means of magnets is practical. By May 1, says the New York "Journal" the Wizard's mill at Edison, N. J., will be shipping daily 1,200 tons of the finest Bessimer ore ever mined.

—The Havana Bridge Co., was yesterday awarded by the Centre County commissioners, the contract for Building two Iron Bridges, one at Unionville Boro, the other in Union twp Centre Co.

WANAMAKER'S CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Hon. John Wanamaker is certainly a remarkable man, besides being the head of the largest mercantile house in the world, he erected Bethany church, organized it and its Sunday School, the latter of which he is superintendent. The membership of the Bethany congregation is a little over three thousand persons. The Sunday School scholars number over seven thousand more than the entire population of Bellefonte. The church membership of that one church numbering more than all the church members in this place. Then think of the infant class in that Sunday school numbering six hundred in one room and five hundred of them being taught by one teacher and then you can begin to comprehend the organizing and executive mind of John Wanamaker.

Stray Items.

Every man who flashes a ten now did not win it on the fight.

People who make sport of half-witted persons are themselves only intelligent idiots.

The man who hasn't a minute to spare always stops to watch a tree pruner at work.

When Montoursville gets the trolley line there will be no breaks on her prosperity chariot.

After having blowed for two years Corbett got a knockout blow, and when he revived he commenced to blow again.

One of the marks of McKinley prosperity is the Democratic newspaper that endeavors to give its readers better service.

The man who rushes out of a store to see a horseless wagon and discovers a team of mules attached to the vehicle, feels like kicking himself.

Death of Miss Mary Petrikin.

We clip the following particulars of the Death of Miss Mary daughter of the late Hon. R. Bruce Petrikin of Huntingdon, from Local News of that place. "Miss Mary Petrikin Died in the University hospital, Philadelphia, Thursday afternoon at one o'clock of brain fever. Miss Petrikin was a daughter of the late Hon. R. Bruce Petrikin, deceased, of this place, and had been in the hospital learning to be a trained nurse. She was born in Huntingdon, June 21, 1872, and at time of death was aged 24 years, 8 month and 24 days. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a beautiful, accomplished young lady whose death is sincerely mourned by a large number of friends. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Rhodes, of Bordentown, N. J., and two brothers, Harry and Malcolm of this place who have our sympathy in their affliction."

Hastings Will Be There

New York, March 18.—Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, in a communication to Grenville M. Dodge, grand marshal of the military parade which takes place on the day of the dedication of the Grant monument, stated that he will be present to participate in the military parade, with his entire staff. He also says that, in all probability, the entire National Guard of the state of Pennsylvania, numbering 8,000, will be on hand to lend their aid in making the affair one of the greatest this country ever seen.

Unknown Man Killed.

An unknown man, evidently a tramp, aged about 35 or 40 years, was killed on the railroad at Powelton, Philipsburg, on Monday. He was walking on the track, and noticing a train approaching stepped over on the other track, unconscious of the fact a train was coming from the opposite direction. He was killed instantly, one arm, a leg and his lower jaw having been cut off. His body was taken to Osceola, and placed in charge of Rush township Overseers of the poor for burial.

Cave-in Threatened.

A "squeeze" at Reliance Colliery, at Mount Carmel. Pa., has undermined Seventh street to such an extent that nine buiidings are in danger. Two families moved on Thursday. A number of walls have been destroyed, while five hundred feet of railroad have sunk, some places to a depth of five feet. The electric light plant is also in danger.

Ward House Closed.

Travelers are greatly discommoded at Tyrone, on account of the Ward House, being closed by the Sheriff of Blair County.

—Prothonotary Smith and wife accompanied ex-sheriff Condo and family on their flitting from this place to Millheim on last Tuesday.

—Spring fever microbes are hatching.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

The President Reopens a Thoroughfare.

Washington, March 17.—President McKinley has issued an order that undoubtely will increase his popularity among a large portion of the citizens of the district. It is that the road back of the White House and running through the White House grounds be restored to its former function as a public thoroughfare. It is part of the president's grounds, and is subject to his orders. Up to within the last four years it has always been open to the use of the public. During the excepted period the grounds were given over to the use of the Cleveland children, and the gates were closed to the general public.

The Grand Army is dying at the rate of one hundred a day. Every fifteen minutes of the twenty-four hours the final tap comes for one of the boys. Time is carrying them off faster in the 90s than bullets did in the 60s.

Mexican Thread and Needle Tree.

The thread and needle tree of Mexico is one of the wonders of that country. It is a plant resembling somewhat a giant asparagus. It has large fleshy leaves Along the edges are set the wonderful needles. To secure one of these ready for use it is but necessary to push the thorn or needle gently backward into its fleshy sheath, to loosen it from the tough outside covering, and then pull it from the socket. As it is withdrawn it will be seen to have a hundred fine fibres adhering to it. If the needle is twisted in this process, the fibre can be drawn out to an almost indefinite length, and the thread thus formed will be about three times the strength of common six-cord thread, although not a bit thicker.

The Fence Law.

The opinion handed down one day last week by Judge Savidge, of Sunbury, interpreting the fence law, is of interest to every farmer in the state. A woman had brought suit against a neighbor for damage to her corn by his cattle. Judge Savidge charged that the law formerly required a man to fence against his neighbor's cattle, but now, under the statute, every man must fence against his own cattle, and this he must do at all hazards, no matter if it takes a fence ten feet high. If one's cattle get out and do damage to his neighbor the owner of the cattle is liable for the damage done, unless it can be shown that the cattle were let out by a tresspasser, in which case the party damaged would proceed against the wrong-doer.

Beaming with Smiles

Are the countenances of people who have found speedy and thorough relief from malarial, kidney, bilious, dyspeptic or nervous troubles through the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Such countenances are very numerous. So are letters from their owners attesting the efficacy of the great family medicine. Among the signals of distress thrown out by the stomach, bowels and liver in a state of disorder, are sick headache. heartburn, nausea, loss of appetite. sallowness of the skin and eyeballs, and an uncertain state of the bowels. They should be heeded at once. If the Bitters are resorted to the woe begone look which accompanies sickness will give way to cheerful looks produced by renewed health. If you are drifting on the coast of disease, throw an anchor to windward by summoning the Bitters to your assistance It will keep you in safety.

Forgot About His Marriage.

The late Dr. Pasteur was noted for his extreme absent-mindedness. It is said of him that he would never think of dinner unless reminded of the necessity of taking food. Even on the morning of his marriage he forgot all about the approaching ceremony and went off to his labratory. The bride and the attendants went to the church, but no Pasteur turned up. A search was instituted and Pasteur was found deep in his chemical experiments and utterly oblivious of the fact that he was to be made a Benedict that day.

Mill Hall's new Industry

A company is to be organized shortly at Mill Hall to manufacture a patent steam and water valve. The capital stock, it is stated, will be $30,000 and the factory will give employment to from 50 to 60 hands.

—The next legal holiday is Good Friday, April 19.

An Alarm of Fire.

Friday evening about 8 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded and people ran from every direction. "Where is it?" was the eager question, which was soon answered by the alarming information that the Bush House, one of the finest hotels in our city, was on fire. The supposed fire had apparently started in the roof. Several years ago the late D. G. Bush, owner of the property, put a new roof on the building, covering a flat roof made of a composition of tar, with a new one of shingles and changing the shape of it from a flat to a pitched roof. It was said on every side that if a fire ever gets well started between those roofs it will be a hard matter to manage it for the tar roof will make a terribly fierce fire.

The whole fire department was promptly on the ground, the steamers belching fire and smoke, the hose carriages rushing for the most convenient fire plug and unreeling hose with eager speed and there was hurrying to and fro. A great crowd of people had almost instantly gathered and with eager expectancy watched the fire laddies make their hurried preparations to fight what all believed would be a fierce battle with the fire demon.

On the roof the hotel could be seen a smoke-like vapor rising, but that was all. Mr. Daggett, the proprietor of the hotel, was somewhat surprised to find his quarters the centre of attraction, and when the firemen sought entrance they were informed that the supposed fire was exhaust steam from the trap in the cellar, which had during the past week been connected with a pipe which conducted it to the roof, and which in the murky atmosphere of Friday evening had been mistaken for smoke. A thorough examination of the roof was made, however, by Mr. George Bush and others to satisfy themselves that everything was all right.

The crowd dispersed to talk the matter over in the stores, hotels, bar-rooms and other places where people most do congregate. The fire boys reeled their hose again onto the carriage, the steamers and Hook and Ladder company withdrew from the scene, and soon the street had resumed its former quiet.

—House cleaning time soon.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

A Force in Public Affairs and Potent for Entertainment and Instruction of Every Member of the Family.

A Colored Pictorial Supplement With Every Friday's Semi-Weekly.

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the only Semi-Weekly newspaper which has maintained a successful existence in the United States, is printed every Tuesday and Friday. Regular subscription price $2 a year.

A newspaper of really high intellectual quality, printed in the largest and most legible type used in New York, a great, decent, self respecting and instructive journal, THE TRIBUNE is vigorous in support of Republican principles, but places country even above party and has recently won from the Democratic *New York Sun* the admission that by reason of its thoroughly American spirit, it "commands the respect of all parties" and "occupies a position of distinction in New York.

In directing attention, early and pointedly, to the availability of McKinley and Hobart for the Republican nominations in 1896, THE TRIBUNE played a well known and important part.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE prints the best news, book reviews, foreign letters, editorials, and specia features of THE DAILY TRIBUNE. It has a charming page for women, excellent market reports and informa tion for farmers, a department of Science and Mechanics in which poor inventors can exploit their inventions, free of charge, and a great variety of stories and entertaining miscellany. Never unprofitable, full of what is useful and inspiring, every reader of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE feels that he is in touch with the bustle and best of life.

Men and women leading busy lives have little opportunity for vacation; and for their entertainment and the amusement of the young, the TRIBUNE will hereafter issue, with every Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY, a colored serio-comic pictorial supplement of 16 pages, entitled "TWINKLES." But in order to possess "TWINKLES" a subscriber must hereafter remit the full sum of the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE—$2 a year—to THE TRIBUNE itself direct.

"TWINKLES" is handsomely printed on superfine paper, and every one of its 16 pages is filled with jokes, witty paragraphs, and gossip about noted people, sprinkled amongst which are fifty or more political or other cartoons, in several colors, half-tone portraits of well known men and women (life-like as photographs), and humorous pen drawings. There is not a word or a picture unfit for the family; and the amusing contents of "TWINKLES" will prove a welcome addition to the more serious contents of the paper.

"TWINKLES" is virtually a five cent comic weekly, price 5 cents a copy; $2 a year. But it is given free to every one who orders the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year and remits to THE TRIBUNE direct, the regular subscription price of $2 a year. He thus gets two $2 papers for the price of one. This is a bargain, considering that the TRIBUNE is incapable of sending into any family anything which is unfit to be read there.

Sample copies of Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY free.

Those who do not remit $2 to THE TRIBUNE direct will not receive the colored supplement.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The Bellefonte Republican

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—The College Glee Club will soon give an entertainment in Garmans Opera House.

—Postmaster Fortney has appointed John. H. Bryan mail messenger for the Bellefonte post office.

—Don't forget the excursion over the Central railroad to Lock Haven Friday night to witness the production of the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh."

—Ex-Sheriff Condo and family moved from Bellefonte to town on Tuesday and took posession of the Deibler property, and are now taking an inventory of the store.—Millheim Journal.

—Young men who want to win a place in the world of action should devote a considerable portion of their spare time to study and reading.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup brings instant relief in cases of asthma, bronchitis, and all throat and lung diseases, down to the very border land of consumption.

—Now that the frost is out of the ground, teamsters hauling heavy loads should be careful and load their teams according to the roads, and not attempt to haul the same loads in deep mud, that they did while the ground was frozen or dry.

"I was run over by a lumber wagon Did not expect to live. Was terribly bloated. My friends bathed me with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and I was cured. We have great faith in Thomas' Eclectric Oil" Mrs Wm F. Babcock, Norvell, Jackson Co., Mich.

—The handsome car of the Northern Pacific Railway Land company arrived in Bellefonte Wednesday and all day long it was thronged with people, eager to see the wonders displayed there. The school children were all given a half holiday and accompanied by their teachers visited the car.

—Evangelist Ira D. Sankey, the singer and composer, has written a new sacred song for the April "Ladies' Home Journal." He has given it the title of "The Beautiful Hills," and considers it superior to his famous "Ninety and Nine." Mr. Sankey wrote it with the especial view of its appropriateness for outdoor choral singing—for campmeetings and other religious and semi-religious gatherings.

—The shopping train on the Bellefonte Central Railroad from Pine Grove Saturday consisted of two cars well filled with passengers. This effort of the railroad company to induce the people of that Valley, to come to this city to trade, should meet with the hearty co-operation of our merchants, for it cannot fail to result greatly to their advantage. We hope the Bellefonte Central will make their shopping train a permanent feature.

Y. M. C. A Boys at Boalsburg

The Y. M. C. A boys are getting quite a reputation over Centre county as Evangelists. Sunday evening six of them visited Boalsburg and held a very successful service in the Lutheran church at that place. Rev. Lesher is the pastor of this church, and is loved and respected by all who know him. All the young men from this place took part in the service. They were Jas. R. Hughes, Samuel Taylor, F. H. Cota, Emanuel Markle, Walter Bush and Roger Bayard. The boys speak very highly of the way they were treated by the citizens of Boalsburg. They were treated to a splendid supper when they got there and given a lunch before they left for home. The church was crowded to the doors with people eager to listen to the services.

Eighty Per Cent are Catarrh Subjects.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure the worst of them. It has been tested a thousand times and never dissapoints. It is pleasant to apply, harmless, and gives such quick relief. One short puff will clear a cold from the head and prevent the possibility of contracting this nasty disease which taints about 80 per cent, of the whole American people.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.

CAME HOME A MANIAC.

Mysterious Disappearance of Edward Selke Solved.

The sequel to a strange case of mysterious disappearance and sudden return was developed here Saturday. About a year ago Edward Selke, aged 24 years, disappeared from his home at Benore, this county. His family made every effort to locate him, offering rewards and searching near and far, but without success. The belief then became general that the young man had either been foully dealt with or had wandered away and died.

Four months ago Selke's whereabouts was disclosed by a letter received from the young man by his father. He had made his way to Florida, where he was then working on a farm. He told his parents not to worry about him, that he was all right and had gone there to make enough money to keep them in their old age, and when he returned they would never have to work again. About four weeks ago young Selke reappeared just as suddenly as he disappeared. But the mystery of his strange actions was made clear when it was seen that he was a religious maniac.

After his return he gave all his time to preaching, singing and praying. He at times imagined himself the second Christ, and at others one of the apostles. Frequently his mania would take on a dangerous turn, when he would declare that he had been ordered to kill his father and mother as a sacrifice. These dangerous spells became of such frequent occurrence that the family became afraid and notified the authorities. Saturday the young man was quietly induced to come to Bellefonte and visit a friend in the county jail. Once inside he was confined in a cell and left there. When it became apparent to the man that he was to be confined in jail he calmly resigned himself to fate. The first night was spent quietly, but all day Sunday Selke was preaching, praying, singing and exhorting at the top of his voice. His case is a pitiful one, and will doubtless end in his incarceration in a madhouse.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Why do Women Want the Ballot.

1. Because they are American citizens and the U. S. Constitution says: The citizen's right to vote shall not be denied abridged on account of race color or previous condition of servitude.

2. Because they are tax-payers and it is a principle of our goverment that taxation and representation are inseparable,

3. Because every citizen should have a voice in the selection of those who make the laws which he or she must obey.

4. Because every citizen in a free republic is entitled to individual representation, and no person having but one vote can represent himself and another, person even with the latters consent.

5. Because a vote means power, and women need this power to protect the interest of themselves, their homes, their children and society.

6. Because politics, which means the goverment, needs the combined influences of men and women. Without the ballot, woman's influence is indirect, negative and irresponsible. Votes talk, votes count, votes compel respect, votes accomplish.

These are six out of sixty reasons why women want the ballot.

—William H. Dale, of Benner township, died on Wednesday evening, March 17, aged about 40 years. He was a son of John Dale, of Benner township, and a brother of Martin Dale, of Bellefonte. Funeral took place Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

A young son of David T. Cowher of Taylor township had the misfortune to cut four toes off his right foot while engaged in cutting paper wood. It will make him a cripple for life.

The Williamsport Grit of last week contains a very natural and life-like portrait of W. E. Terry head miller at the Phoenix flour mill of this place.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Six Feet, Two Tails.

Sunbury Item: An animal freak in the form of a dog having six feet and two tails is now on exhibition in a Mt. Carmel saloon. The pup was born Thursday, its mother being the property of an Austrian named Gustave Augustin. Thursday the dog gave birth to a litter of pups, very beautiful in color and much admired by the owner of the dogs. Among the number was one that the mother seemed to be much annoyed about and stared at in wonderment. The nature of the animal was probably as sympathetic as that of a human parent regarding the deformity of an offspring and she was greatly disturbed over the unnatural developments of the pup. Mr. Augustin observed this and also noticed that the object of the mother's curiosity was due to the fact that it had two additional feet in the rear quarters and also two tails. The rear part was divided or rather duplicated, although there was nothing unnatural about the head, being much on the order of that of a rabbit. The wonder was left with the mother, and undisturbed, but to the surprise of Mr. Augustin next morning he found that the mother had ended the life of the unnatural offspring.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Slight Fire.

The alarm of fire was heard at 5 o'clock Monday in Milesburg, but fortunately proved to be not of a very serious character. The roof of the house of Edward Brown, on Hazel street, took fire from a defective flue and three small holes were burned therein before the Hook and and Ladder company, which was on hand promptly, succeeded in putting t out.

Again spring is here. The long cold winter with its bluster and chill, has passed, and has left in its train innumerable victims of chronic catarrh. They have taken a great many remedies during the the winter with perhaps temporary relief, but a fresh cold has brought on the old symptoms, and, heartsick and weary of trying, they have concluded that there can be no more relief for them. This is a great mistake; and now is the time to rectify it.

The spring time is the most favorable time of the year to treat catarrh. There is so much less liability to take fresh cold that the treatment is unimpeded. All old cases of chronic catarrh should begin immediately a course of Pe-ru-na as directed in Dr. Hartman' books on this disease. There are so many different phases and stages of catarrh that one hardly knows when he has it. A great many people think they are suffering from something else and have tried many medicines in vain, when if they could realize that it is catarrh and take Pe-ru-na for it they would improve promptly and soon recover entirely.

All who desire to learn more of catarrh should send for a free copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book, which will be sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

Sudden Deaths on the Increase.

People apparently well and happy today, to-morrow are stricken down and in ninty nine cases out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The king of heart remedies—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is within the reach of all, and if there are symptoms of heart disorder it should be used without delay. It relieves in 30 minutes, and cures most chronic cases.

Funeral of Mrs Teats.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Teats will take place to-morrow morning, at 8:30 sharp, at the residence of Daniel Mechtley, on Howard street. The services will be short, and the funeral cortege will leave the house at nine o'clock, for Hublersburg, where the interment will take place.

Does Your Skin Chafe?

Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Chapped Hands, and is proof, against chafing of the flesh in any part. A sure cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Barbers Itch, and all skin eruptions. Comfort in one application, and never fails to cure. 35 cents.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Relief Association last year paid out to employes and their families $694,776,49. At a comparatively small cost to the men this great sum has been distributed in times of extreme need.

Howard Items.

The Misses Jennie and Bessie Pletcher, who have been spending the past winter with friends at Lock Haven, came up from that city and spent a few hours with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Pletcher, of this place, on Saturday,

Mr. Sumner Wolf, of Feidler, was the guest of Mr. Jackson Kline over Sunday last.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather on Friday evening last the social held by the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Evangelical church, at the residence of Rev. J. Sechrist, netted a nice sum.

Mr. N. P. Riddle, one of our oldest citizens, is at present suffering with a severve attack of grip.

An infant child of Nora Graden died on Friday evening and was buried on Sunday last.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Christian church will hold their regular dime social on Friday evening of this week in the Lucas hall. All are invited to attend.

Two of Bellefonte's young men started to drive to this place on Sunday afternoon last, but on account of their balky horse they did not arrive at the homes of their sweethearts until the girls had retired for the night. We would suggest to the boys that the next time they come to bring along a bag of corn to coax the horse.

Mr. Wm. Tice is confined to the house with grip.

The diphtheria scare is about over.

We are glad to announce that the two children of Mr. C. Pletcher, who have been sick for the past two months with diphtheria, are now pronounced past all danger.

Howard must be a good town for butchers, as there two from Milesburg who come every week, and we have one located here.

The United Evangelicals started their protracted meeting on Monday evening last.

Mr. Wm. P. Mitchell made a flying trip to Port Matilda on Thursday.

Mr. Isaac Williams, of Blanchard, was a visitor to our town on Monday.

Mr. W. H. Long transacted business in Lock Haven on Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. Edward Shope is suffering with that dread disease, consumption, and at this writing is no better.

Mrs. Sadie James, of this place, left on Monday evening for Virginia, where she expects to make her future home.

Mr. W. T. Leathers, of Mount Eagle, will move to our town about April 1st. Mr. Leathers is in the Roofing Paint business and has been handling the Excelsior Graphite Roofing Paint, of which he is the sole manufacturer. He is a good citizen and we welcome both him and his family to our little city.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

An interesting meeting of the board of trade was held in the arbitration room of the court house last evening at eight o'clock. The attendance was not near as large as it should have been.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the proposition of Mr. Hughes, of Williamsport, who desires to establish a shoe factory at this place, providing the citizens of our town will subscribe $15,000,00.

The following committee was appointed to go to Williamsport to consult with Mr. Hughes in regards to the matter: Hammond Sechler, A. C Mingle, J. C. Meyer and Geo. T. Bush.

1876 Climax Brandy.

From grape wine, has, by its extreme age and constant care while uniform temperature and pure, sweet atmosphere of storage houses for fourteen years, become a rival of the Hennessy and other brands of Cognac Brandy, and much lower in price, and preferred by the physicians of Philadelphia, New York and other cities. Buy it of druggists.

—Stewart Fleck and family are preparing to remove in about a week to Bellefonte, their former home. Tyrone loses thereby and Bellefonte regains a good citizen.—Tyrone Herald.

Personal Pencilings.

Tom Morris spent Sunday in Tyrone.

Frank Kerns spent Sunday at his home in Millheim.

Cultivate the faculty of minding your own business.

John Seibring of Loveville, was a Bellefonte visitor Monday.

W. I. Fleming, of Harrisburg, spent Sunday in Bellefonte.

Hon. James Schofield departed Monday morning for Harrisburg.

Ira. C. Mitchell transacted business in Philadelphia last week.

Jno. Harris jr. of Tyrone was an arrival in town Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Robert Miles, of Lock Haven, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Jas. B. Strohm transacted business in Philadelphia, Friday of last week.

L. A. Shaeffer of this city transacted business in Philadelphia last week.

Miss Rachel Humes of Jersey Shore is visiting her many friends in this city.

Mrs. J. E. Ward of this city, is visiting her mother Mrs. Stiver of Centre Hall.

Col. J. L. Spangler and wife of this city, are spending this week in Philadelphia.

W. Harrison Walker, Esq. transacted business in Snow Shoe Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. R. M. Magee, of Philadelphia, is transacting business in Bellefonte at present.

Hon. John. A. Woodward, of Howard, was transacting business in Bellefonte Monday.

D. B. Kunes of Eagleville was shaking hands with his many friends in Bellefonte Saturday.

Mrs. McNeil, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her aunt Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, of this place.

Jas Noll Esq. is officiating as office clerk at the Brockerhoff house during the illness of Alfred Neubaur.

Mrs. Hafer, wife of Dr. Hafer of this city spent a few days recently visiting friends at Linden Hall.

Mrs. James A. Beaver, of this city is visiting at the home of Judge Jno. M. Bailey at Huntingdon.

Register Geo. W. Rumbarger was among those who attended the Methodist conference at Clearfield.

Miss Nora Thompson of Lemont spent Wednesday and Thursday visiting her many friends in this place.

George W. Steele one of Huston Townships progressive farmers was in town Saturday transacting business.

Miss Bessie Hayes of this city spent the fore part of the week visiting her sister, Mrs. S. H. Orwig of Lewisburg.

J. C. Meyer and wife, arrived home Saturday evening from a very pleasant visit, of one week in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Anna Woodcock arrived home last week after a visit with friends in Chambersburg and Chester Springs.

Mrs. W. S. Tripple of this place spent part of last week, visiting her daughter Mrs. George Kerstetter of Lewisburg.

Harry Teats, of Curwensville, arrived in Bellefonte Tuesday night. He is called here by the death of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Teats.

The many friends of David Shilling of Coleville aged about 76 years will regret to hear of his serious illness at his home in that place.

Mrs. Charles Noll and son Frederick, of Clearfield spent the fore part of last week visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Noll on Allegheny street.

Emanuel Peters and wife, James Peters and wife; J. A. Rupp, Jacob Klinger and J. C. Korman, all of Oak Hall, transacted business in this city on Tuesday.

Mrs. D. H. Hastings, of Harrisburg, spent Friday in Philipsburg with her sister, Mrs. R. A. Kinsloe. She was on her way to the Methodist conference at Clearfield.

Dr. J. M. Clark of Glenn Campbell Pa. was an arrival in town Thursday evening, called here by the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. James Clark of Benner township.

Hon. James A. Beaver of this city returned home Saturday morning from Harrisburg, where he had been in attendance at the Superior Court which is in session in that city.

Mrs. Robert Gilmour arrived home Saturday evening from a trip to New York city. She was accompanied as far as Williamsport, by her daughter, Miss Madge, who stopped over Sunday with friends in that city. Miss Gilmour had been visiting friends in Washington D. C.

Chas. Bosner, for several years past in the employ of Frank Galbraith, the jeweler, left on Tueday for Glen Falls, N. Y., where he has accepted a similar position at a more lucrative salary, in the employ of W. T. Achenbach. His many friends in this place will be sorry to hear of his departure.

Jay Woodcock arrived home from Princeton College, Saturday, on a short vacation. Jay like all the other boys who hail from Bellefonte, and receive their education in the schools of our town, has taken a high rank in all his studies. He prepared for College at the Bellefonte Academy, and we notice his name in the catalogue recently issued, among the honor men of the freshmen class. Jay also won the prize debating contest held there recently.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Rev. J. W. Rue returned Tuesday from the Clearfield conference.

J. Rowe Keller, of this place, spent part of this week visiting friends in Millheim.

Sheriff Cronister and Col. W. F. Reeder transacted legal business in Millheim last week.

Mrs. Isaac Mitchell departed Wednesday morning on a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

W. P. Humes, of this city, departed on Wednesday evening for Philadelphia on a business trip.

John A. Logue of Altoona was in town to-day. He has considerable financial interest in this town.

Edward Harper, of Chicago, arrived in Bellefonte Wednesday morning. Ed has been on the sick list, but good mountain air will soon bring him around all-right again.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney, remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention the REPUBLICAN and send your full post office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Marriage Licenses.

John Grove, of Lemont, and Hannah Behres, of Waddle.

William H. Nyman and Julia A. Reeder, of Boggs township.

Joseph Reese, of Boggs township, and Emma Brower, of Union township.

Daniel W. Woodring and Mary Galbraith, of Bellefonte.

Harry Eyer and Mary A. Harpster, of Guyer, Ferguson township.

Chas. E. Blake, of Altoona, and Martha Mattern, of Port Matilda.

Irvin F. Hazel and Maggie Wesner, of Madisonburg.

The funeral of Wm. H. Dale of Benner township took place Friday afternoon at one o'clock. Interment at Houserville. The deceased was aged 43 years and has always been a resident of Benner township. He leaves a widow and five children.

A True Maxim.

Nothing succeeds like success, is a maxim well applied to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for this famous remedy succeeds in curing every case of croup, cough and cold which it undertakes, and to this alone is due its wonderful popularity. Mrs. E. W. Richards, 2214 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., states: "I have had Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on my bureau for the last nine years, and have found it a certain and safe cure for croup. I have also found it efficacious in extreme membraneous croup, and would advise all mothers to use it." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs only 25 cents, and you should bear in mind, that substitutes simply benefit the dealer's purse. Insist on getting Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

For sale by C. M. Parrish.